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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette
TOWN EDITION.
No. 53,864.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Aug.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....
8th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th „	* CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
22nd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.
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A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. „
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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JULY 2ND 1906.
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Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 10	July 24	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
B	Langton Hall	4,400	„ 24	Aug. 6	„ 24	„ 31
B	City of Athens	5,594	Aug. 8	„ 20	„ 31	Sept. 6
A	Merton Hall	4,331	„ 13	„ 27	Sept. 8	„ 14
B	City of Karachi	3,800	„ 29	Sept. 11	„ 22	„ 27
A	City of Agra	4,320	Sept. 5	„ 18	„ 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	„ 14	„ 28	Oct. 13	„ 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

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FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	26th Aug. 1906.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CATANIA	4,030	F. Ansaldo	15th Aug. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. „
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. „

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. „
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. „

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Ages ext Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Prmiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years,	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to affect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HO[illegible] WATSON'S ANNEXE,

BOMBAY, adjoining the YACHT CLUB overlooking the Sea, most suitable for families.

ELECTRIC FANS IN ROOM.

SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to clause 15 of the Sukkur Municipality's Notification of the 17th November, 1893, under which the Loan of (Rs. 2,00,000) Two lakhs was raised for the construction of the Water Works, it is hereby notified that Debentures amounting to (Rs. 1,00,000) One lakh have become DUE for REDEMPTION, therefore they were drawn for by the Municipality at its Special General Meeting on the 1st instant, and the following numbers were drawn :—

4, 9, 11 to 13, 19 to 21, 23 to 27, 32, 35 to 37, 39, 41, 42, 48, 49, 52, 54, 56, 59, 60, 64, 65, 68, 69. 70, 72. to 75, 81 to 83, 88, 89, 92, 93, 97 to 99, 101 to 104, 110 to 115, 117, to 119, 125 to 127, 129, 133 to 137, 139, 142 to 144, 146, to 152, 165, 166, 168, 171, 173 to 178, 181, 182, 184, 186 to 188, 190, 193, 195, 197, 201, 204, 207 to 214, 219, 220, 224, 226, 228, 230, 234, 235, 238 to 247, 249 to 251, 253, 255, 260, 262, 263, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 273, 275, 276, 279, 281 to 283, 290, 292, 293, 296 to 298, 300, 301, 303, 304, 309, 314, 316, 317, 319, 321, 322, 326, 327, 331, 333, 337 to 341, 343, 347, 348, 351, 353, 356, 357, 359, 361 to 364, 366, 367, 369 to 371, 378, 379, 382, 383, 385, 388, 390, 392, 396, and 399.

The holders of these debentures are requested at once to present their debentures for redemption, they must understand that under clause 17 of the above mentioned notification, interest thereon ceases from the date on which they are notified to have been drawn.

By Order.

H. SKILLING.
Engineer and Secretary,
Sukkur Municipality.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
SUKKUR, 4TH AUGUST, 1906.

J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the J. N. TATA MEMORIAL FUND will be held in the hall of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5-30 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the purpose of passing the accounts and determining the form of the Memorial.

A. LESLIE,
VIJBHOOKHANDAS ATMARAM,
DARASHA R. CHICHGUR,
VITHALDAS DAMODHER THAKERSEY,
FURDOONJI M. KANGA,
FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APP[illegible]AN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 4 P. M., on 3rd September, 1906, at his Office in Church Gate Street, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following lots of best BENGAL COAL for the B. B. and C. I. Ry :—

Month of delivery, 1907.	Sea Borne Bombay Harbour. Tons.	Rail Borne Pits month. Tons.
January	....	12,000
February	....	12,000
March	10,000	....
April	10,000	....
May	10,000	....
June	....	7,000
July	....	7,000
August	....	7,000
September	10,000	7,000
October	10,000	7,000
November	10,000	7,000
December	10,000	7,000
	70,000	73,000

The Coal must be of the best quality clean and perfectly free from Dust, Shale, Stone, Earth or other impurities and also from dampness and shall be hand picked and suitable for locomotive purposes. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis.

No Tenders will be considered except those submitted on the form to be obtained from this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

APPEAL No. 1262.

SUIT No, 750 OF 1901.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJI Trustees appointed of the estate and effects of SHAH VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL by the consent decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902....... } Appellants and Plaintiffs.

vs.

ANPURNABAI alias DHAKLIBAI widow of BALVANT ARJUN DERAY deceased VASANT BALVANT DERAY, BABOO BALVANT DERAY .... } Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1906, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of August 1906, at the hour of half past three o'clock (Standard time) in the afternoon,

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs Appellants and Defendants Respondents in all that piece of Government Land situate on the East side of Kamatipura 1st Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent tenure under Old No. 3363, New No. 10165, Old Survey No. 2990 and New Survey No. 578C, together with the tenements or dwelling-houses erected and standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E, Ward No. 1055 and 1056 and Street Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 and bounded on the East by the property of Dyana Dharamajee, on the West by Kamatipura 1st Street, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by a public passage together with all its appertenances, rights and easements belonging thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of July, 1906.

R. D SETHNA,
Acting Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

New Proprietary,
New Management.

One-Fourth
the old Price.

EIGHT TIMES
THE
VALUE.

LATEST TELEGRAMS
FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE
WORLD.

Special London Letters.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.

LAST DAWK
EDITION
for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may
BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY
ON APPLICATION.

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PLEASE NOTE:—
THREE
EDITIONS
DAILY.

EACH EDITION
COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

NEW
SUBSCRIBERS
Every Day.

CIRCULATION
ALREADY
TREBLED.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOBBING
PRINTING
IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

SPECIAL SKETCHES

NOW APPEARING.

TYPES OF HOLIDAY MAKERS,
by LADY VIOLET GREVILLE,
(Contributor to the leading journals).

SPECIMEN DAYS AMONG THE MOUNTAINS,
by WILLIAM T. PALMER,
(Author of "Lake Country Rambles" &c.

TOURISTS WHO TRAVEL IN IMAGINATION,
by G. B. BURGIN,
(Author of "The Shutters of Silence, &c.
A genial humorist.)

THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF,
by H. G. HUTCHINSON
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library.)

LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REMITTANCE BOXES to the PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, Bombay, for two years commencing from 1st September, 1906. For particulars of contract application should be made to the Undersigned at the Paper Currency Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance Boxes received at the Currency Office, Bombay.

L. J. W. WORGAN.
Assistant Accountant General.
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 7th day of August 1906, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40. per share. free of income-tax, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Macmillan Buildings, Hornby Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1906, to the Registered Shareholders, standing on the Register on the 7th day of August, 1906, on presentation of Share certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUTTONBAI, wife of RUTTONJI MANECKJI RATNAGAR, has contracted TO SELL to our Client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise is or are required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY,

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring five hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and forming a portion of the larger plot of land belonging to Mr. Ruttonji Maneckji Ratnagar, which larger piece of land was formerly Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 406 and 407 and is now under Nos. 13907 being Old Survey Nos. 26 and 31 and New Survey Nos. 6960, 6969, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E No. 2526, Street No. 443, and now in the occupation of the said Ruttonji Maneckji Ratnagar, which said piece of land, messuage, hereditaments, and premises are situate on the Falkland Road in the Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the west by the Falkand Road, on the south by the property and portion of a stable of the said Ruttonji Maneckji Ratnagar, on the north and east by the property of Narayen Crishna Laud.—Dated this 7th day of August, 1906.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr Ruttonji MANECKJI RATNAGAR has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise is or are required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 406 and 407 but now under No. 13907, bearing New Survey Nos. 6960, 6969, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 191 formerly, and now in the occupation of Ramcrishna Maneckji, which said piece of land, messuage, hereditaments, and premises, are situate on the east side of Falkland Road, in the Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the property of Ruttonbai, wife of Ruttonji Maneckji Ratnagar, on the west by the Falkland road, on the south by the Agiary belonging to Sorabji Hormasji Ranjee, and on the north by the property partly belonging to Narayen Cristna Laud and by the property partly belonging to Noor Mahomed Ismail.—Dated this 7th day of August, 1906.

MATUBAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for hall decorators. Grand Auction Sale of Valuable oil Paintings by Famous Artists.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Soundy and Co., by order of the concerned the following oil paintings by different artists consisting of Circassian Girl, Chief's daughter, carriage and pair, cottage, girl feeding ducks, meeting of lovers, children and deer, Tambourine girl, young lady, seaside resort, seascape, girl skating, girl in garden. The dance girl, seasons, Fruit, female and child's head ladies and sedan chair, scenes in Venice, female figures, scenes, fruit girl, secrets Russian and Japanese war on land and sea, fisher girl, Turkish Bath, amateur play, Japanese Warships, wild animal, Shakespere before Queen Elizabeth, Venetian boat scene. In a Turkish Harem, lovers zether girl, panel pictures etc.

The above will be sold singly to suit private buyers. Catalogues are published and the pictures are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 500 Pieces fine Woollen Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Serge, Cicilians and Marinos just received per s. s. Himalaya, for the season.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, and the following day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned the following consignment of woollens just received by the above steamer comprising.—

All wool fancy suiting flannels, coloured Tennis flannels, tweed flannels, fancy checked Vienna and worsted coatings, Navy twill coatings, black and blue-black super venetians, Jubilee and cork screw coatings, white and black serge and checked trouserings, colored whipcords and fancy colored coatings, and homespuns checked tweed suitings, summer tweeds, checked tweeds. Scotch tweeds, fancy colored striped Cicilians colored flowered woollen Merinos, &c., &c.

Each piece will be sold singly to such private buyers and they are from 3 to 20 yards each.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction, at No. 74 Bungalow, Upper Colaba, near the Afghan Memorial Church, on a date to be fixed hereafter, the Valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, of the latest design, rich crokery and glassware, best plated ware, walnut, wood cottage piano by Rose & Co., nearly new, new, latest kind of incandescent petrol lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures, a large collection of choice garden plants in pots, etc, the property of MRS. W. WHEELER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 8TH AUGUST 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.

No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Jewellery advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M, (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good water.
1 handsome powerful iron grey waler horse, young goes well in harness.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
The property of the late Mr. George Hill.
1 handsome strong C. B. bay horse with a handsome strong vis-a-vis and set off harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 8TH AUGUST 1906.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8., We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart TRAVELLER for Up Country conversant with general native trade. Apply with references to No. 532A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LADY PROCEEDING HOME immediately offers Passage to a NURSE in return for services on voyage. Apply No. 537A Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette"

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

JAPANESE CURIOS CHEAPEST HOUSE.—NADIR BOMONJI & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS COUGHS, COLDS, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA, INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Infallible Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glassgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—25 varieties for As. 10; 50 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 24-8-0. Persian stamps.—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attungal, Travancore.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant positive cure for SORE EYES, ULCERS, irritations, inflamed lids and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
he BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply to
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and espatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

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INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots Shoes and Leather,
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China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
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Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
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Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
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(Established 1814)
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ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £6,000,000.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. Manila. Singapore.
Calcutta. City of Mexico. San Francisco.
HongKong. Shangai. Washington, D.C
Kobe. Yokohama. Canton.
Cebu. Penang. Monterey.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta. Delhi. Cawnpore. Tuticorin.
Lahore. Bombay. Colombo. Zanzibar.
Amritsar. Madras. Mandalay. Mombassa.
Kurrachee. Rangoon. Newera Elya. Nairobi.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Liaoyang Hongkong. Port Arthur. Osaka.
Lyons. Tientsin. Mukden. Tokyo.
New York. Peking. Tairen. Nagasaki.
San Francisco. Antung. Chefoo. Bombay.
Honolulu. Tieling.

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BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager,*
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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Applications with copies of testimonials and particulars of experience to be addressed to

T. J. McCLOUGHIN,
Traffic Manager,
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CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM,

As preventive and curative agent in all cases of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, chronic catarrh and throat or chest affections. As. 12 only.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instruction from the Store and Shipping Officer Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m, at the Town Barrack Commissariat Office Godown, Fort. A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores, and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF CARDAMONS AND INK.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of the concerned—
7 cases damaged cardamoms.
Ex. s. s. "Trafalgar."
4 casks ink.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings Street No. 170-174, 251,353-14, 1-8, 176-178, 180-182, 355-36-5 ; Case No. 1,2,3, Duncan Road, Corner of Grant Road.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

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THE MAGIC CURE.
Subsides Paroxysms in a short time.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8
F. S. MADON & Co,
170, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

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Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
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Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7-8
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Per Annum	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	Monthly	„ 4

SINGLE COPY .... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required ; Change of Residence ; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED...14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME...2 Crores of Rupees.

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable. Apply

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters,

A copy of the 1903 edition will be forwarded, freight paid on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
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Stephens'
Inks

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Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

Strength

after illness can be built up rapidly with LEMCO.

It gives tone, energy and vitality.

The most concentrated form of beef-goodness, every particle of food value.

LEMCO

The only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. [illegible] First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING

Contracts undertaken for Complete Installations of
Light,
Fans,
Lifts,
&
Power.

Importers of Every Description of
Plant,
Fittings,
Cables
&
Wires.

Sole Agents for Messrs. The SIMPLEX CONDUITS, Ltd., the UNION ELECTRIC Co., the ANCHOR CABLE Co., and others.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING CO.
Show Rooms & Offices :—
7-11, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The ridge of high pressure extending from Orissa into the Central Provinces is rather less marked to-day, but the pressure difference between Orissa and the extreme north is still about one-seventh of an inch in excess. The Bombay current remains very weak except in Behar, Chota Nagpur and in the extreme south of India. The strength of the Bay current is normal or very slightly below it. In Burma the precipitation has been moderately heavy, and general on the coast; but in the interior it has been light and local. The largest amounts were 3 inches at Tavoy, 2 at Rangoon and 1½ at Diamond Island and Akyab. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast, and in Upper Burma the air is drier. The temperature is in defect in the North and in excess elsewhere. In North-east India there has been nearly general rainfall, varying from light to heavy, while in Orissa light rain has fallen locally. Sibsagor had 3 inches, Cherrapoonjee 4, Silchar and Mymensingh 1½ each; Narayanganj 2 inches, Burdwan 4, and Chaibassa 1 inch. The skies remain heavily overcast and the temperature is now below normal except in Chota Nagpur. The greatest dificiency is six degrees in Silchar. In the West United Provinces, East Punjab, South Rajputana, Gujarat. East Rajputana and Central India a few falls have occurred. The heaviest have been 1½ inches in Simla and Mount Abu. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded in the United Provinces, in Submontane Punjab, Central India, and Gujarat. The clouds have decreased in the Central Provinces, but in the extreme north of India the skies have become partially overcast. The temperature has risen in the East and has fallen in the West United Provinces. It also has fallen in the East Punjab, where it is in large defect. On the West Coast nearly general light rain has fallen. On the Madras Coast there has been local rain, while from the interior of Southern India and Hyderabad, a few falls have been reported. The chief amounts are :—Hanumkonda, Octacamund, Trichinopoly and Salem 1-1/2 inches each, and Vizagapatam 4 inches. The humidity has decreased slightly in the Deccan and the clouds have decreased on the Konkan Coast, in Bombay and the Deccan, but have increased in Malabar. The temperature has fallen on the West Coast and in the Deccan. It does not differ very much from normal anywhere in the Peninsula. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, in North-east India and on the West Coast and local rain in the interior of Burma and Orissa; some rain in the United Provinces, in Submontane Punjab, in the Central Provinces, South Rajputana, Gujarat, in the interior of Southern India and on the Madras Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Cotania Captain Ansaldo which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Genoa, reports having experienced strong S. W. monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba.	
	In	Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered........	34	98	33	14	36	55	31	83
Tuesday 7th Aug. 1906........	0	10	0	8	0	06	00	10
Total....	35	08	33	22	36	61	31	93
Total fall to 7th Aug. '05..	26	79	28	21	27	55	22	63
Total fall to 7th Aug. '04..	33	38	35	81	35	57	28	64

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 25	29 81	34 4	22 65

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 7TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	29·893	NW	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·479	E	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	—0·06
Muscat	29·398	NW	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·16
Aden	29·679	S	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·10
Lahore	29·518	ESE	7	91·4	81·3	80	....	3·42	—5·53
Sirsa	29·555	SW	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	3·17	—3·27
Delhi	29·591	SW	6	84·2	71·6	91	....	13·93	+0·70
Agra	29·637	SW	4	80·0	73·9	95	....	12·42	—2·40
Cawnpore	29·638	SW	6	82·9	76·7	91	0·03	17·47	+0·89
Allahabad	29·646	W	6	82·6	77·0	82	0·18	14·42	—5·69
Jhansi	29·671	WSW	4	85·2	77·1	96	....	14·92	—5·23
Jacobabad	29·510	SSE	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	—1·52
Karachi	29·589	W	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—3·29
Jeypore	29·661	WSW	13	95·7	81·1	60	....	6·83	—5·83
Ajmere	29·676	SW	21	92·4	79·5	71	....	11·68	+0·44
Deesa	29·673	SSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	0·05	7·50	—6·00
Ahmedabad	29·702	S-W	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	23·79	+3·29
Bhuj	29·644	WSW	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	9·11	—0·66
Jamnagar	29·682	SW	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	14·10	—2·03
Dwarka	29·671	S W	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	7·76	....
Rajkot	29·701	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	....	12·42	—6·82
Bhavnagar Para.	29·732	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	....	14·86	+4·66
Veraval	29·720	SW	33	85·6	82·7	80	....	14·05	+1·26
Neemuch	29·719	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	....	15·25	+0·22
Indore	29·798	NW	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·25	25·20	+8·72
Saugor	29·728	WSW	17	81·1	74·6	80	0·11	26·60	+0·19
Jubbulpore	29·753	WSW	8	82·9	74·3	87	....	30·99	—1·66
Hoshangabad	29·737	SW	8	87·0	75·8	84	0·03	26·56	+0·44
Khandwa	29·766	WSW	13	85·2	74·6	84	....	21·81	+6·33
Raipur	29·746	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	....	23·29	—3·37
Nagpur	29·768	WSW	15	85·2	75·5	79	....	33·56	+8·78
Amraoti	29·797	W	1	85·6	72·8	91	....	22·56	+4·81
Akola	29·774	S	12	86·0	73·3	67	....	22·92	+5·99
Surat	29·750	S	15	87·1	78·6	98	....	20·11	—8·14
Malegaon	29·797	SW	16	85·9	73·3	76	0·03	10·35	+0·55
Bombay	29·807	WSW	15	87·1	81·5	81	....	31·38	—16·44
Poona	29·835	W W	24	84·6	71·3	82	0·04	13·83	+1·47
Ahmednagar	29·857	SW	17	87·9	79·2	69	0·03	9·22	+1·09
Aurangabad	29·853	SW	22	87·8	71·0	78	....	18·40	....
Sholapur	29·846	SW	23	94·2	75·0	69	....	7·51	—1·66
Ratnagiri	29·846	SW	10	85·8	78·4	83	....	65·38	—3·70
Bijapur	29·826	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	....	6·75	+0·98
Belgaum	29·856	W	23	79·3	68·3	81	0·30	22·61	—3·18
Mormugao	29·868	N	11	87·5	80·4	78	0·06	62·40	+4·10
Karwar	29·879	Calm	..	....	....	..	0·7	68·02	—9·27
Mangalore	29·908	ESE	..	....	....	..	0·20	75·21	—0·12
Calicut	29·899	Calm	5	86·7	76·2	90	0·03	66·83	—6·54
Cochin	29·893	Calm	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·56	53·18	+0·86
Bangalore	29·905	WSW	12	84·8	65·8	80	....	11·4	+3·42
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·829	W	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	12·60	+0·69
Masulipatam	29·792	WNW	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	12·87	+1·72
Bellary	29·852	W	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	6·37	+2·82
Cuddapah	29·838	W	6	96·2	80·9	60	0·18	11·10	+3·45
Madras	29·824	W	7	99·0	77·0	58	....	8·43	+1·55
Coimbatore	29·886	SW	11	89·4	71·6	86	....	1·89	—1·08
Trichinopoly	29·847	Calm	8	101·1	80·3	53	0·49	3·64	+0·58
Negapatam	29·818	WSW	11	101·4	81·5	53	1·05	7·43	+3·71
Colombo	29·885	WSW	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	7·09	—6·45

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen by small amounts over a large area.

Winds continue to blow from a south westerly or north-westerly direction at several of the reporting stations and the force has been strong at Dwarka, Rajkot, Veraval and Karachi.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° in excess of normal at Amraoti, Jubbulpore and Jaipur, and 5° to 1° in defect at Bhavnagar Para, Deesa and Delhi ; minimum 7° in excess at Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 105, at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in almost all districts.

Rain.—Twenty-three stations report rain, out of which as many as 14 recorded under a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—Conditions are slightly more favourable for local rain than yesterday.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY.—AUG 6.

10 p. m.	78·3

TUESDAY.—AUG 7.

6 a. m.	78·7
10 a. m.	82·4
2 p. m.	84·4
4 p. m.	84·2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Vindobona, 2694 tons, Captain A. Peters, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamor Catania, 1916 tons, Captain Ansaldo, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Genoa 18th July with a general cargo, and passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Catania s	Ansaldo	Genoa, July 18

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Clan MacNeil s	Oliver	Chittagong
	Secunder s	Main	Mauritius
	Oceana s............	Hayward	Shanghai
	Umta s	Lowe	Calcutta
	H M S Lapwing	Barker	Colombo

The steamer Vindobona, Captain Peters, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo.

The steamer Bombay Maru, entered for loading yesterday for Kobe, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
3	Nam Sang	Rolfe	Hongkong
	Upada	F Sheldrick	Samarang
	Aleana	D Morgan	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
1	Goa	J H Addenbrooke	Chittagong
	Foxton Hall	A S Kilvert	Buenos Ayres
	Taroba	W H Jacobs	Rangoon
	Catherine Apcar	W B Thomas	Hongkong
	Virawa	A McLean	London
	Aparima	E Stott	New Zealand
5	Trocas	F G M Philips	Aroe Bay
6	Bechunna	J O Smith	New York
	Shirley	J I Burns	Bombay
	Flamingo	J Mackintosh	Colombo

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, left Suez on the morning of the 6th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Ceylon Maru, arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 8.

184. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "I" Company :—No 5878 Cadet A Lawless, No 5879 Cadet A Grearson, No 5880 Cadet J Rotchell, No 5881 Cadet A Paul, No 5882 Cadet A Branche, No 5883 Cadet I Benjamin, No 5884 Cadet M Watson, No 5885 Cadet A Anderson and No 5886 Cadet J Myer.

P. R. CADELL, Major.
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton bales wrapper Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts Dillseed Bour and Krause ; 1000 cwts myrabollams G. Madhawjee ; 504 cwts myrabollams Barett and Co ; 500 cwts oil cakes N. Gordhandas ; 2024 cwts myrabollams E. Oomersey ; 3400 cwts Wheat Sanday and Co ; 350 cwts Rice H. Canji.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1155 bales cotton and 1000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros ; 4000 cwts cotton seed W. Bechar ; 1000 cwts myrabollams D. Nanji and Co ; 2008 cwts myrabollams E. Oomersey ; 1000 cwts castore seed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—403 cwts methi seed and 201 cwts Nigorseed Baur and Krause.

FOR HAMBURG.

Foyle s—500 cwts methi seed Warman and Co ; 101 cwts gun P. Jaithabhoy, 714 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp R. S. N, Talati and Co ; 100 cwts Nigor seed Volkart Bros ; 58 cwts baw guts A. Mayar ; 52 cwts gum, 17 cwts Bee's Wax and 11 cwts bajoo D. Vallybhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Foyle s—5251 cwts Poppy seed J Cama and Co ; 55 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4000 cwts Linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton G. Tejpal and Co : 400 bales twist S. J. David and Co ; 100 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

Ischia s—1500 bales twist E. Noordin and Co ; 1600 bales twist E. D. Sasoon and Co ; 1000 bales twist C. Ebrahim and Co ; 350 bales twist Tata and Co : 100 bales twist Framji Sons and Co ; 1000 bales twist S. J. David and Co ; 225 bales twist M. M. Essabhoy, 3000 David Sassoon and Co ; 250 bales twist M. B. Kaisha ; 300 bales twist C. Bomanji and Co : 500 bales twist Talati and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—500 bales twist C. Ebrahim and Co ; 2000 bales twist S. J. David and Co ; 300 bales Twist Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—600 bales cotton D. B. Petit and Co ; 1200 bales cotton A. Blescheck and Co ; 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co ; 200 bales cotton S. Framji and Co : 1000 cotton G. Dossa and Co ; 1000 bales cotton The M. B. Kaisha ; 58 bales cotton K. B. Sajan ; 300 bales cotton K. Gocaldas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—20 bales wool The M. B. Kaisha.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

OUR
ANNUAL CLEARANCE
SALE.

BOOTS, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone and Hand Bags, Collar Boxes, Bed-straps, Harness, Saddlery, Dressing Companions. Any variety of Leather Goods.
All goods 25 °/ₒ discount this month.

THOUSANDS DELIGHTED WITH THE BARGAINS WE GIVE.

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS
POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory. etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.,
Chemists, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	1,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·70
Futures, month of Dec.	10·05+4 *
Do. month of March	10·24+5 *

* Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW OLEANS—

Spot		10 5/16—1/16
Futures, month of Oct.		9·98+5
Do. month of Dec		10·01+5
Tone at close		firm.
Demand Bills	4·85 1/4 =	unchanged.
Silver	64 5/8 =	do.
Coffee	8 5/8 =	do.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 6th Aug.

Cotton	818 bales.
Wheat	2,913 cwts.
Linseed	3,899 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,644 ,,
Gingellyseed	132 ,,
Poppyseed	2,277 ,,
Groundnuts	356 ,,
Castorseed	1,689 ,,
Rice	10,887 ,,
Myrabollams	546 ,,
Cottonseed	5,975 ,,
Mowraseed	498 ,,
Gram	4,713 ,,
Joowar	570 ,,
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

WE are again with any advices from London to-day, and the only news to hand this morning is from America. New York has further advanced a few points in cotton futures while spot is unchanged. In New Orleans spot is reduced 1-16th to 10 5-16 cents while futures are 5 points higher, the closing tone of the market being firm.

The Liverpool opium, telegram quoting futures 8 points lower arrived here after business hours at Colaba this evening. The market has been quiet, but steady throughout the day with only a limited enquiry from mills and shippers for spot lots at lower rates, which holders are not keen to accept. It is reported that a small line of new crop K. A. K. January delivery has changed hands at Rs. 212, but there was little doing in the forward Sutta bazaar, pending the receipt of Liverpool news. At the close the tone is easier following home advices.

The seeds and wheat markets are quiet, but steady with only a small business passing at previous quotations.

In Bombay Freights are steadier for near and forward shipment. Owners are firmer and are holding back for higher rates. Liners are said to have booked for Genoa at 10s seeds, and for Antwerp at 9s seeds, August loading. For the new year a line is reported booked at 13s. 3d. open ports, 13s. Hull and 12s. 9d. Antwerp, and speculators are now quoting 3d more.

Sterling exchange is steadier and Banks are inclined to raise their forward buying rates. But Bills are scarce for any delivery in Bombay and there is hardly anything moving in the local market.

Rupee Paper is easier and quotations have declined 1 to 2 annas since morning.

Shares are steady. The following are closing quotations :

Petits	Rs.	3,615
Davids	,,	527 1-2
Kohinoor	,,	720
James Greaves	,,	572 1-2
Coorla	,,	830

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	5,000 ,,

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·58	5·53	5·50
— 8	— 8	— 8
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·50	5·50	5·51
— 8	— 8	— 8
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·53	5·55	5·56
— 8	— 8	— 8

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROP—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	201
Do. fine	Dec.	,,	199
Do. fine	Jan.	,,	198
M G Dhamangaon fine	,,	,,	217
M G Nagpur fine	,,	,,	222
M G Khandeish fully good	,,	,,	202
M G K A K fine	,,	,,	212
H G Bengals fully good	,,	,,	182
M G Broach good	March	,,	241½

EXCHANGE—Tone steady

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.		1s. 4 11/32d to 3/8d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	170
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	139
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	...	153 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	...	211 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	...	150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	...	97·4
1st Settlement.	30th August	97·3

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol, Grease, in stock at Paris India

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,480xd
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,420
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	35
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	Rs. 535
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	325
Bombay United.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	610
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 60	1,035
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	2,115
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,325
Connaught Mills.	1,650	500	500	50	660
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,095
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	825
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 30	1,476
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	50	560
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,350
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60	790
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton.	900	500	1,000	50	315
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 30	960
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 25	1,000
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000	50	572¼
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 15	190
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	580
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 50	660
Khandeish	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	760
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	5	100
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	775
Madras United.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	3,450
Manockjee Petit.	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,615
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,900
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40	1,050
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,010
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	960
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Sholapore Mills.	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs. 150	3,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	215
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	15	210
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,400
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,570
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	572-1-2
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	785
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	720

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	yearly.	Rate.
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100			
Bellary,	167	1,000	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bombay Cotton.	1,000	125	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	290
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	125	dvd Rs. 5	10
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	21
Colaba	500	1,880	200	dvd Rs. 25	75
East India	350	1,000	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	1,450
Fort	150	8,000	250	dvd Rs. 20	40
French	200	500	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	800
Harvy, and Sabapathy	150	100	500	dvd Rs. 25	530
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	500	dvd Rs. 40	500
Khangaum	250	450	100	dvd Rs. 20	140
Merchantile	1,600	125	450	dvd Rs. 32	350
fussil Co.,	3,125	409	125	dvd Rs. 28	40
unmar	1,000	250	400	dvd Rs. 40	577½
ew Berar	1,250	500	100	dvd Rs. 22½	245
ew Indian	1,000	125	500	dvd Rs. 40	547½
rince of Wales.	600	500	125	dvd Rs. 10	143¾
ind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 30	455
Sind	400	650	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,325
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	750	dvd Rs. 20	460
Volkar	450	1,000	all	20	210
			1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,075

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
Alcook Ashdown.	11,750	100	100	dvd Rs. 14	315
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	35
Badham Pile	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	139
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180	8,900
Do. New Issue.	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,270
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	509	500	25	700
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs. 14	147
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	19
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	230
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200	20	80
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	109	100	dvd Rs. 10	150
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	145
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ¾ pr. ct.	54½
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	440
Sounday and Co.	1,000	100	1,001		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	100	500	35	535
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	12 pr. ct.	263
Telephone Co.	13,500	25	25	1½	32½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100	103 xd	101
Ahmedabad Prante Ry	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	550
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	500	10	475

FREE TO THE RUPTURED
HOW TO CURE RUPTURE
BY W.S. RICE LONDON

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

Mr. A. E. JONES.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35),
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BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists Grocers, &c,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CATLEY—July 21, at Sholapur, Charlotte, relict of the late Leonard Catley, of Bath, Somerset, and Igatpuri, G. I. P. Railway, Carriage Department, aged 78 years.

HUDDLESTON—August 2, at Bangalore, Trevor Cecil, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Huddleston.

PROTECTION
FROM CHOLERA,
TYPHOID, &c.

KEMP'S "TAJ" FILTER, (Pasteur principle) renders your water pure, and safe.

PRICES : 1. 2. 3. 4. 6 gallons.
Rs. 12, 15, 20, 25, 30 each.

Used by Railways, Municipalities, Steamship companies, and numerous private houses.

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND RELIABLE
ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water 1-37m., 2-1a. Low water, 7-16m., 8-5a.
Execution at the County Jail, (morning.)
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.)
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. Australien, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10-30 a.m. on Friday, the 10th August.

A RECENT PROSECUTION.—Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. write to us :—In your last Friday's issue in the Police Court columns you notify that the jobbers of the Victoria Mills were fined by the Magistrate on account of working the underage boys overtime. We may say that this report is incorrect, as no jobbers of our mills were fined for any such fault. It may be in some other mill, but not in ours.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a woolen cloth Shop, situated in Chuckla Street. The shop belonged to four partners. On an alarm being raised several fire engines arrived on the spot and put out the fire in a short time. The goods valued at about Rs. 40,000, which have been insured, were damaged by fire and water ; and the damage to the building is estimated at about Rs. 1,000.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our correspondent writing on August 6, says :—The climate of Bhownagar is not good at present. Fever, accompanied with coughs and cold, being prevalent. For the last twelve days we have had no rain—the total register is 14·40 against 7·4 last year. A cricket match was played between the Junagad Collegians and those of Bhownagar, resulting in the victory of the latter by 47 runs. The Narel Purnama fair was held yesterday here. From early morning the Hindu people were seen wending their way to the seashore for the purpose of performing ablution. At 2 o'clock the people began to arrive and by 5 p.m., the roads were densely thronged. There were numerous booths erected along the Bunder Road by the confectioners and toy-vendors, etc., and the air was full of the cries of itinerant vendors. This year the fair was most pompously held and sight of the Powari was more imposing than for the last seven or eight years owing to prosperous year.

THE PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND.—The Nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the Fund was held on Sunday last, in Zaoba's Temple, Girgaum. Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, presided. The minutes of the last ordinary general meeting were taken as read, and they were confirmed. The report of the Managing Committee and the Trustees' and Treasurer's balance sheets of the account of the Fund, for the year ending 31st December, 1905, which were already circulated, were adopted. The report showed that during the year under review the Fund was augmented by Rs. 1,747-13-0; so that at the end of the official year there were in the hands of the Trustees, Government notes of the nominal value of Rs. 43,000, and to the credit of the Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji Testimonial Fund Rs. 2,000, making in all Rs. 45,000, besides cash balances in the hands of the Trustees and Treasurer. During the year Rs. 1,641-12-5 of the income were expended in affording relief. The President in his address thanked the members of the Pathare Prabhu Community for willingly coming forward on various festive occasions to send contributions to the Fund. He thanked Rao Bahadur Vasudev Jaggannath Kirtikar for his incessant labours to promote the cause of the Fund, and wound up his remarks with an earnest appeal to his community generally to remember their poor.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain J. W. Garwood, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, to be Adjutant, *vice* Major G. L. Hobbs, vacated. Dated 30th June.

39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.—2nd Lieutenant A. C. Bird, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be a Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain H. B. Birdwood. Dated 30th June.

3rd Skinner's Horse.—Lieutenant S.T. Polley, Double Company Officer, 130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis, to be an Officiating Squadron Officer, pending absorption. Dated 17th July.

33rd Punjabis.—Major G. T. Robinson, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major H. King, on leave, or until further orders.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Major F. R. E. Lock, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain A. C. Edwardes to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenants-Colonel G. W. Mitchell, appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, 5th (Mhow) Division or until further orders.

104 Wellesley's Rifles.—Lieutenant G.G.C. Maclean, Double Company Officer, to be Quarter-master. Dated 21st February.

Captain and Brevet-Major P. Wheatley, from "E" Battety, Royal Horse Artillery, to Adjutant Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow.

Captain N. Eliot, from No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrisson Artillery, to No. 3 Depot, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The following exchange are notified :—

Lieutenant A. N. Waddell-Dudley, from "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to "K" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and Lieutenant G. M. Ormerod, from "K" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Z. G. Burmester, from 49th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Lieutenant W. H. Acton, 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 49th Battery, Royal Field Artilery.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant J. P. Thompson, 35th Scinde Horse ; Captain A. H. P. Harrison, 33rd Punjabis.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extention of leave :—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ducat, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, for three months, on medical

EATING FLOWERS.

"The Lotus eaters, men whose food is flowers," turn our thoughts to the sleepy waters of the Nile, with its floating lily known as the Lotus : we recall the sacred lotus of India and China, once also a denizen of the crocodile stream. We picture the dreamy men of old in the land "where it is always afternoon," and where all things always seem the same, "plucking the fair blossoms from the waters as their daily food." The fascination of a floral diet appeals to us, and then the critics come to disturb our picture. The lotus eaters of old, they tell us, were not flower-eaters at all. What they did eat was the fruit of a prickly shrub, the jujube tree. This fruit is still eaten by the natives in parts of Egypt, and apparently without any remarkable effect. But a native wine is made from the juice, and it was perhaps this that made Homer's toil-worn mariners exclaim : "Our island home is far beyond the wave, we will return no more." But if we must give up the Lotophagi as flower-eaters, there are yet a number of blossoms which are really eaten at the present day. There is, for example, the Globe Artichoke, says a *Globe* correspondent, the thistle which, according to Alfred de Musset, has "left the ass's jaws to be flooded with sauce in the Bishop's silver dish." For it is the unopened flowers of this plant which appear on our tables as a vegetable. If they are left on the plant they open out into handsome purple blossoms. And then there is the cauliflower, which Dr. Johnson is said to have called the "finest flower in the garden." This is truly a flower that is eaten, for the snowy vegetable served at our tables is the unexpanded flowers of a variety of cabbage. So are the various brocolis. Augustus Hare describes Lady Trevelyan and her artists as "feeding solely on artichokes and cauliflowers," a truly floral diet.

Cloves and capers, too, are familiar flowers that are eaten. The former are the immature blossoms of a plant of the myrtle order, growing in the Moluccas. It is a beautiful evergreen tree 30 or 40 feet high, with crimson flowers. The buds are first light coloured, then green, and afterwards red. At this stage, they are gathered and dried. The little round knob in the centre of the clove is the unexpanded crimson blossoms. The familiar "trimmings" for the boiled leg of mutton are the unopened flowers of a spring bramble-like shrub of the Mediterranean region. This trailing plant has handsome pinkish white flowers with long tassels of stamens. The youngest and tenderest buds form the finest capers, known as "nonpareil." As they grow larger and nearer flowering they become "superfine," "capucin," and "capot" capers. If the thistle may be thought to have had a rise when it left the ass's jaws for the silver vegetable dish, surely we must say that the chrysanthemum, Japan's "Queen of Flowers," has fallen when it steps down from its throne to serve itself even with cream sauce as a salad on our tables ! For such is the use to which the chrysanthemum flower has been put. Chopped very fine, and served with a sauce made of cream, it is a dainty and acceptable salad. Another queen of flowers, the lily, contributes in a more solid form to the menu in some parts of China. Mrs. Bishop tells us how the dried flowers of certain species of lily are largely eaten as a relish with meats, especially pork. At Chinkiang, on the Yangtse, these lily flowers account for nearly one-fourteenth of the value of the exports.

Hooker mentions two cases of flower-eating in the Himalayas. The Lepchas eat the flower buds of a plant of the ginger family. And then there is a plant which the natives call "Choklibi," a sort of lily of the valley, two to five feet high, with crowded clusters of bell-shaped flowers. They have discovered that the young flower heads, sheathed in tender green leaves, make an excellent vegetable. Another more recent Himalayan traveller, Col. Waddell, tells how the Lepchas cook and eat the flowers of species of rhedodendron. A traveller in Persia, again, relates that the Baluchis eat the pollen-bearing flowers of a certain tree. The name of the tree is unfortunately not mentioned, but travellers who have tasted the flowers say they are not unpalatable. Again, in his journey from Tonking to India, Prince Henri d'Orleans found that the Pais made a preserve of the thick glutinous calyx of the cotton tree, or, as it was there called, pagoda tree. The same traveller relates how the Lochai use a small yellow immortelle flower as food. Flowers, leaves, and stalks were thrown into the pot and boiled till tender.

Izaak Walton gives a recipe for what he calls a "dainty dish of meat, fish and flowers." Minnows are to be fried with "the flowers of cowslips and of primroses, and a little tansie." The fragrant flowers of the lime tree are gathered for making "tisanes," while from the flowers of the so-called wild apricot of South America, a spirit known as "eau de creole" is distilled. A favourite sweetmeat in former days was made of the candied petals of the violet, and the floral dainty is perhaps coming into favour again. But the flower of the Mahwa tree of India is so full of sugar that there is no need to candy it, and it is eaten either fresh, or dried in the sun. These flowers are largely eaten by the natives along with their rice, etc. They are said to have a luscious but peculiar taste when fresh, and to resemble in flavour inferior figs when dry. It has been reckoned that a man and his wife and three children might be supported for three or four months on the flowers of one Mahwa tree. In other cases it is the pollen of the flower that is eaten. The pollen of certain species of reed is made into bread, and thus eaten both in Scinde and New Zealand. The pollen of the sago palm is also eaten. Thus man avails himself of sugar and pollen from the flowers, emulating the bee in its diet. Most commonly, however, he prefers to draw on this floral supply indirectly through the busy one. "The Queen in the parlour eating bread and honey," and Bottom dispatching cobweb to fetch the honey-bag of the "red-hipped humble bee on a thistle," express the more usual method of feeding on flowers.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 21st July 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 21st July 1906—				
G I P Ry system.	2,15,391	3,25,955	4,125	5,45,444
I M R do	61 841	1,01,105	915	1,63,861
A D C Ry	9,640	17,714	29	27,383
Total	2,86,875	4,44,774	5,069	7,36,688
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st July 1905—				
G I P R system	2,43,162	3,88,351	4,077	6,35,59
I M R do	55,638	65,620	847	1,22,10
A DC Ry	6 791	7,087	31	13,90
Total	3 05,589	4,61,058	4,955	7,71,602
Increase or Decrease G I P R.	— 27,768	— 62,396	+ 48	— 90,146
I M R	+ 6 205	+ 35,485	+ 68	+ 41 758
A D C Ry	+ 2,849	+ 10,627	— 2	+ 13,474

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th July 1906, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 122,000	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,86,000
Or per mile of Railway	242	317	8	567
For previous 1 week of half-year	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Total for 2 weeks	2,58,000	3,50,000	8,000	6,16,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,176	1,69,066	1,217	2,85,459
Per mile of Ry. dy.	228	335	3	
Total to corresponding date do.	2,71,288	3,73,997	5,926	

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July 1906, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	100	....	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	....	
For previous weeks of half-year	500	100	....	600
Total for 2 weeks	800	200	....	1,000
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	447	99	6	552
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	6	....	32
Total to corresponding date do.	1,024	258	7	1,289

THE MODERN BABU BOMBASTES.

We're a fine, a noble Race,
And we rightly take our place,
In the forefront of the nations of the world :
We have leaders who can lead,
We have pleaders who can plead;
And our Independence Banner is unfurl'd

Our 'courage helping' psalm
Is *Bande Mataram* !
You may hear it echo round Dalhousie Square :
Failed B. A.'s with their *lathis*,
E strong as hosts of *hathis*
No lonely man to strike they will not dare.

East Indian Railway scandal,
It is work of foreign vandal,
Objectionable European Gent:
He does not understand us,
Together we will band us,
For a rise all round in *talab*-increment.

We have English Education—
Indeed, we are a nation,
The finest that the world has ever seen ;
I've said so once before,
Do not take me *as the bore*,
Redundancy ! Long word, on which I'm keen.

We are very up to date,
Go to office quite in state,
In a *jori gari* quite the *comme il faut* !
Our clothing combination
Is the best of any nation,
In fact, we are, distinctly, quite *the beau* !

Our heads are without cover,
For we're, truly, quite the lover
Of the Sun which shines o'er Bengal's paddy fields :
We've a so stiff-fronted shirt,
And our middle parts are girt,
With *Swadeshi dhoti* which our hind parts shields.

We have stockings, purest white,
Patent shoes, fit nice and tight,
While satin garters worn below the knee,
Look most esmart and chaste,
And exemplify the taste,
Of the up to date, the modern Babujee.

THE APPEAL OF THE BOXWALLAH.

Give me but men of the last generation,
Gangoolys and Chatterjees come to my aid,
What has it done? This High Education ?
Unfitted your children for business, for trade ?

You know that their talk is the talk of the windbag,
There's nothing behind it. As froth or as gas
It comes forth, it is lost, and howe'er much their tongues wag
It will pass my old friends ; as you know it will pass !

Throw your weight in the scale ! Moderation and order,
As you men know well, pay the best in the end.
Do not let these wild spirits once cross o'er the border
The *Sarkar* won't break : it may possibly bend.

(These lines were written before the news of the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller was made public—The 'Sarkar'—I am sorry to see—has bent too much).

N.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF AUGUST 8, 1856.]

The Government of India has at length mustered courage to declare that it will not accept services of native soldiers in the Bengal regiments of the line except on the understanding that the recruit engages to serve beyond sea wherever he may be sent. We extract a notification on the subject from the *Calcutta Gazette*. At present it appears there are only six corps of infantry out of seventy-four in the Bengal army that are bound to cross the *kala pani* at the orders of the Sirkar. Henceforward Government will accept the services of no native recruit for a regiment of Light Cavalry, of irregular Cavalry, of Infantry of the Line, or for the Kelat-i-Ghilzie, Ferozepore and Ludianah Regiments in the army of Bengal who does not at the time of his enlistment distinctly undertake to serve beyond sea, whether within the territories of the Company or beyond them. As mentioned in the notification to which we have referred, there is no such a thing as limited service in the armies of Madras and Bombay, and it is more than time that the absurdity were banished from that of Bengal. How it came to be tolerated in that army, we cannot say. It has been found very embarrassing there occasionally, as in the case of a Barrackpore (the 38th we think) on the breaking out of the last Burmese war, when the corps in question would not "volunteer" after Government had been led to believe it would, and it had to be banished into the swamps of Bengal for its contumacy.

It appears that two erudite gentlemen are coming out from England under engagement with the Court of Directors to undertake the office and duties respectively of Professor of Political Economy and General History, and of English Literature, at the Elphinstone College. Are we to suppose that the Court of Directors has engaged these professors of the "higher branches" in the face of the official reports showing that a detachment of village school-masters for the rudiments is the crying want here.

We have received the seventh number of the Bombay *Quarterly Review* bearing the date of last month. It contains articles on the following subjects :—Manners of Customs of Anglo-Indians;—Rifle Musketry ;—Parsi Archæology and its Explorers ;—The First Wars and Treaties of the Western Presidency ;—Roads and Irrigation ; Burton's Pilgrimage to El-Medina and Meccah.

THE CITY OF PALACES.—Calcutta has arrogated to herself the appellation of the City of Palaces, and perhaps until a closer acquaintance, a stranger might be disposed to acquiesce in the distinction which her admirers are willing to bestow on her. On those accustomed to the narrow streets and crowded houses of most European cities, the lofty mansions, spacious verandahs, and clean appearance of the Indian capital, are calculated to make a favourable impression. But this quickly wears off when its features are more closely scanned. Considering the century which has elapsed since the undisputed possession of the place, Calcutta is singularly deficient in public buildings of any merit as specimens of architecture. With numerous admirable sites and almost unlimited space for the erection of public offices, colleges, museums, banks, &c., it would be difficult to point out after careful scrutiny, more than a few instances where the right building has been built in the right place, and where the designer has had any consideration for the orders of architecture, or even made the attempt to combine utility of plan with ornamental exterior.

STEAM NOVELTY.—We have to report the arrival of another steamer for the China waters—the Remi of 500 tons, built in England for the firm of Remi, Schmidt & Co., Shanghai. In appearance she is not unlike the Hellespont, for which vessel she was at first mistaken the morning she came in. And we have still another, and yet another steam novelty to tell of :—one a despatch hull built here for the small engine found at Petropolski,—the other an iron longboat, of Calcutta construction with an engine of three horse-power, brought on by, and fitted up for, Captain Tregear of the P. & O. S. N. Co's Formosa. This little craft measures 46 feet over all—is six feet wide, and with her propeller fully in water, draws two feet six inches ;—her boiler and engine taking up about as much room as a couple of short hogsheads. On a trial trip yesterday she ran off eight measured knots in an hour easily, and could carry enough fuel for forty eight hours steaming at the rate.

NO HIDDEN ARMY.

During the late war two cavalry regiments were withdrawn from British India to reinforce the shattered cavalry force in the Crimea. They were not missed in India. Now that the war is over, the Government propose to restore two cavalry regiments to the British force in that country : why ? India is tranquil, without troubles in presence or on prospect. The Indian Government does not require these additional soldiers ; nay, the Directors have sent in a remonstrance requesting that the order for their embarkation should be countermanded. The East India Directors have, no doubt, good grounds for remonstrance ; and whatever those grounds may be, it is not difficult to imagine reasons why more troops than are needed should not be sent to India. The condition of Indian Finances is not so flourishing that it can bear additional burdens for the maintenance of a military force not required by the circumstances of the time. If we send troops to India, they must be paid out of the revenue of India, which, be it remembered, is raised from the people of India. Much has been done for our Asiatic dominions, but more remains to do ; and it would be unfair to the people of India to apply those revenues in keeping up superfluous troops which should be applied in public works and public education. We have no right, neither would it be sound policy, to saddle India with Imperial expenses. On purely Indian ground alone, therefore, it would seem that reason is on the side of the Leadenhall Street remonstrance.—*Spectator.*

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DEPT. "G."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1906.

MAHOMEDANS AND SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

"I HAVE had no ambition to cut Gordian knots or to win ephemeral triumphs" exclaimed Lord Curzon in his valedictory speech "I am content that all my work should go that is not fitted to last ; some of it will go of course. But I hope a residuum may remain and take its place as a part of the organic growth of Indian politics and Indian Society." Rightly or wrongly, the partition of Bengal will be included in that residuum. And the action of the Mahomedans of the new province will assist in securing that result. By the partition of Bengal the Government created a new province in which Mahomedans preponderate and the Bengali Babu is in an almost imperceptible minority. It is that fact which aroused his ire and caused him to render himself such an insufferable nuisance as he has. It is this minute minority of the people of the new province, aided by their brethren in what is left of the Babu's Bengal which has disturbed the peace so far with impunity, and towards whom the Government and the Secretary of State have shown such wholly misplaced considerateness and leniency. They think the Babu has only made use of his accustomed safety valve and that after the escape of a little more noise and steam he will again run smoothly. Hence the blunder which Sir Bampfylde Fuller rasented. Perhaps the most sincere expressions of regret at the action he has taken, or the inaction which led him to take are those of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal who regarded him as a sagacious and sympathetic ruler. As will be seen from one of our Calcutta telegrams they have also passed a series of resolutions protesting against the Babu's usurpation of the right to speak on their behalf and his assertion that they are in sympathy with his present attitude. Finally, they have recorded their "disapproval of the system of government which maintains no continuity of policy, and which, they feel, by lowering the prestige of British power in this country, is bound to affect materially both the efficiency and the popularity of the administration and to alienate the sympathy of the numerically important and loyal section of His Majesty's subjects in India." The Mussalman community feels that it has lost a friend in Sir Bampfylde and as we showed the other day the community is one whose views and sentiments cannot, and must not, be overlooked in the way they have persistently been for many years past. Government fails to appreciate the fact and it also fails to see that by declining to stand by its representative it has done not only him, but the Mussalman and the new province a gross, if not an irreparable injury. The *Englishman* puts the history of the case very lucidly. "Sir Bampfylde Fuller" writes our contemporary, "was a vigorous administrator who might well make the new province a success, and—dreadful thought—reconcile people to the new order of things. If the agitators could help it the new administration was going to be a failure and with that end in view Eastern Bengal found itself transformed into the happy hunting ground of the Calcutta lawyer and the boycotter. Hindu Municipal Commissioners began to adopt a sulky manner towards the new Government, and on every hand occurred small 'unpleasant incidents.' Sir Bampfylde Fuller took pains to make it clear that he personally sympathised with the people in all their legitimate objections to the partition ; but he asked for a fair acceptance of the new conditions. He was anxious to meet everyone on the common ground of the good of the community. Unhappily the response was a grudging one. The Mahomedans showed a keen desire to work with the new administration, but the ill-advised Hindus made it plain that they favoured a policy of obstruction and boycott." Sir Bampfylde did his duty and more than his duty. He endeavoured to conciliate, but the Babu was unresponsive. He tried to pacify them and to inspire them with hope of ultimate satisfaction, but the Babu was intractable. It was time for sterner measures. Government preferred to deliver Sir Bampfylde to the tender mercies of the wolves who howled about him, and that is virtually what has been done. They have sacrificed one of the most capable and experienced servants of the Crown to appease the cravings of a parcel of Indian's least loyal subjects.

THE SHORT-COMINGS OF THE "MEMSAHIB."

MR. ARTHUR Sawtell, whom Mrs. Rustomji politely pulverised the other afternoon, in London, is a young journalist who put in five long years of toil in Lahore and from that coign of vantage looked round upon the whole country, then went home and wrote a book which he called "Actual India." He did not realise that life in a small up-country station was not life at all and certainly not the place in which to study actual India. Nevertheless he served up a lot of useful facts which taken by themselves, would have formed an excellent hand-book for the two classes of people for whom yesterday we compiled an elementary lesson. Mr. Sawtell might have rested on his laurels though they were not many. But no, in a moment of weakness he permitted himself to be inveigled into delivering a lecture at the favourite periodical haunt of retired Anglo-India. "India and Anglo-India : Some Unofficial Impressions" he styled it, and the principal point to which he invited attention was the relations of the ruling race and the people in India. It is a very broad subject and not one to be studied in an obscure mofussil station where every man is a man, if he will be, and is taken as such if sufficiently amiable. Mr. Sawtell, for some reason or other, seems to have found himself regarded as a non-official, for which generally speaking, he ought to have been truly thankful, instead of letting it be a thorn in his side. He says the non-official in an up-country station is not the non-official in a presidency town, one of a large and influential community, absorbed in its own interests. "He occupies a somewhat insolated position—semi-detached, as it were from the official world and wholly separated from native life and society." As regards the latter complaint the up-country non-official is no worse off than his brother in the presidency town, be he official or non-official, but that may pass. Mr. Sawtell says that "while still a new comer, he realises how much the character of the relations between the rulers and the ruled depends upon the representatives of Government and when he has spent many years—five ?—he may still have had no dealings with the people of the country apart from those which his business may have necessitated." In this respect he thinks the non-official is at a great disadvantage as compared with the official, as he must make his own opportunities of gaining insight into native life and character. Much depends on the man.

Mr. Sawtell does not appear to have had a good time in Lahore, and discussing "the aloofness of the Anglo-Indian from the people of the country which is generally recognised as a handicap on the success of British rule in India" he made a somewhat ungenerous statement which has elsewhere been described as ungallant. Said he : "Candour compels the admission that chivalry is loth to make, and one is obliged to say that the memsahib is a contributory cause of the increased aloofness between the Englishman and the Indian in India. She has brought with her from England that upper-middle-class atmosphere in which the good qualities of the Englishman grow and flourish with all their corresponding defects. Thanks to her, the average civil station is a reproduction of Cheltenham or Ealing—why not Bath or Bristol?—in an Eastern setting, and when the sahib drives away from *daftar* or *kacheri* in the evening, his pony carries him the whole distance that divides the East from the West. In establishing the domestic virtues and the exigent, if exiguous, interests of the social circle on Indian soil the memsahib has put an impassable *chevaux de frise* upon the wall between the sahib and the people." That, he exclaimed triumphantly, cannot be gainsaid. But he was mistaken. It was gainsaid by Mrs. Rustomji wife of a Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner in the Berars, by Sir Lepel Griffin, by Dr. John Pollen, who, of course, trailed the red herring of Esperanto across the path. And Mr. Sawtell was forced to admit that what he had heard had surprised him. Much more will surprise him if he persist in lecturing on India on the strength of the information he acquired at Lahore, for the old Anglo-Indians will "roast" him much more effectually than did the Parsee lady if ever he offers them the benefit of his experience and advice acquired after five long and weary years in the wilds of the capital of the Punjab. Still it was good of him to give up an afternoon of London life and activity to set himself forth as a target for the taunts and jeers, albeit good-mannered ones, of a number of Anglo-Indians of many years' experience, and a goodly gathering of high class Natives of this country who consider their time well spent mingling with those they knew in this country and are now gone from them, and listening to papers and reminiscences of what are termed the old "qui hais" whose hearts will turn back to the Land of Regrets so long as their names remain on the Retired List.

We do not think Mr. Sawtell will retain his love for India long or that he will frequent the lecture room of the East India Association for any extensive period. We gather that he never cared much about India. Who could, unless he were stationed in Bombay? Mr. Sawtell's complaint about the aloofness is merely a reiteration of the closing chapters of his "Actual India." "As the European Community increases," he wrote, when still fresh from India, "its social life grows more self-sufficing and Europeans and Natives see less of each other than ever outside official or business relations. All this must be admitted, but then it must be remembered that what is lost in decreased intimacy between the two races is gained in the closer touch which Anglo-Indians of to-day keep with English life." He seems to have lost sight of that fact which consoled him so much before, and he had not made his discovery of the iniquities of the "memsahib." He had just learned so far as to be able to give his readers an assurance that the sentiment which heaves a sigh of regret for the old-fashioned "qui hai" with his heavy hospitality, his hooka and his harem is merely a sentiment ; that it is impossible to feel genuinely sorry that Josh Sedley is an extinct type. Neither the one nor the other is dead even yet. It is an easy matter to put a finger on either or on both. We join with Mr. Sawtell in wishing that their places were taken more generally by Colonel Newcome. How many Colonel Newcomes has Mr. Sawtell met? Very few. We know of one. Perhaps we have known two official Newcomes in the course of many years and it may be there is still an unofficial one in Bombay to-day. The lecturer does not appear to have known one except through Thackeray, so he comforts himself with the belief that the modern Anglo-Indian, aloof as he may be in many ways from native life, is at least respectable. Well, perhaps, to some extent, he is right. We have known them, also those who do their duty faithfully and thus, according to Mr. Sawtell, fulfil their part in the dissemination of what is best and likely to be most permanent in Western influence. We wish he had been more fortunate in his lady friends.

DALHOUSIE AND NAPIER.

LAST year, during the regrettable incident between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener, people were reminded of the similar dispute more than fifty years ago between Lord Dalhousie and the brilliant Commander-in-Chief of his day, Sir Charles Napier, in which the latter had to resign and go away in disgust. The point at issue was then much more serious, as Napier claimed that by his conduct, which Lord Dalhousie vigorously resented as high-handed and setting aside in a summary manner the authority of the Governor-General, he had suppressed an incipient mutiny of sepoys and nipped a great danger in the bud. But Dalhousie was even more masterful than Napier who was worsted in the controversy. It is not generally known that Napier's action in averting the mutiny was not his own but General Hearsey's and that he throughout, in this matter, acted on the advice of that famous Anglo-Indian soldier who knew the sepoys intimately as few among us knew them. In the interesting biography of Sir John Hearsey published recently by Colonel Hugh Pearse, this important fact is brought out for the first time. "The quickly formed reliance of Sir Charles Napier," says Colonel Pearse, "in Hearsey's knowledge and good sense was speedily confirmed, and many of Sir Charles' actions during his brief service as Commander-in-Chief in 1849-50, may be traced to Hearsey's advice and information." Napier was able to suppress the discontent in the sepoy army in the Punjab by disbanding one regiment and by suspending an important Regulation of the Government of India made under Hardinge about compensation for rations to the sepoys when serving in a province not their own. Both these steps were urgently recommended by Hearsey. And when Napier found that the latter act of suspension of the obnoxious Regulation was strongly disapproved by Dalhousie, he stood by his lieutenant chivalrously. Writing to Hearsey from Simla in November 1850, Napier says : "You know that the Governor-General and I have quarrelled. He chose to reprimand me because I followed your advice about the ration compensation, and says that you misled me. I stood by what you advised, and do so *still!* I said, and I say, that you showed good judgment in advising the suspension of a rule which would have diminished the pay of the sepoy at such a critical moment." The crisis however had passed away, though Napier resigned and died soon after. But a greater crisis arose seven years later when Dalhousie's place was taken by Canning. Hearsey was then still in India at Barrackpore near Calcutta, and helped greatly during that crisis with his advice and action. Canning had the wisdom to follow his advice. Of the disbanding of one mutinous regiment Canning wrote to Hearsey in the following terms : "Once more accept my cordial thanks for all that your sound judgment, kindly temper and invaluable experience have achieved in this anxious crisis. I shall not easily forget it. The official reports will give me an opportunity of recording publicly in due time what I now desire to express to you privately without delay." It would have been well had Dalhousie followed Hearsey's advice in time, for then there would not in all probability have been left for Canning to cope with the terrible crisis of 1857.

H. M. S. Lapwing, under the Command of Lieutenant Commander A. B. Barker, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

The s. s. "City of York" will sail from Liverpool instead of the s. s. "City of Athens" on the 8th instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay about the 31st instant.

THE work of construction on the Kurnool Railway line will be commenced immediately by the Southern Mahratta Railway. The Railway Board have allotted 7 lakhs of rupees for expenditure on this head during the current official year. Mr. Bright has been appointed the Executive Engineer in charge of the line on a salary of Rs. 800 per month.

THE Paris Press continues to discuss the alleged object of the Empress Eugenie's recent visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischel. According to the "Petit Parisien," the Emperor wished to hand back to the Emperor a letter written by him to Napoeon III after the battle of Sadowa, offering an alliance with France against Prussia. The Austrian Emperor, it is alleged, was anxious to arrange a triple alliance between Austria, France, and Itally, against the Prussians. King Victor Emmanuel, however, made it a condition of his acceptance that France and Austria should agree to the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope. The Empress Eugenie used her influence to prevent her husband, Napoleon III leading himself to this and the alliance was, therefore, never completed.

THERE is lamentation in North Staffordshire over the desolation at beautiful Trentham, where a great deal of the magnificent timber is being cut down by the Duke of Sutherland's orders. Much of it has already fallen, and the beauty of the park, to which the people have always had free access, is fast disappearing. The lovely gardens of Trentham, which owe their charm to the matchless taste of Duchess Harriet, the present Duke's grandmother, also wear a desolate look. They have been let out on lease, and the valuable orchids and hothouse plants have all been sold. The hall is entirely shut up, and most of the pictures and other treasures have been removed to the Duke's other seats.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON-OGILVY have left Strathpeffer Spa, Ross-shire, to pay a visit to the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Strathpeffer becomes more popular year by year, and the Countess of Cromartie must be counted exceedingly fortunate in owning so much valuable land in and around the town. Most of the large houses at Strathpeffer stand in a well-cultivated valley, which is part of Lady Cromartie's estate. Her ivy-covered seat, Castle Leod, stands in pretty grounds about a mile to the north of the town. It is a picturesque place built about 1600, and near at hand some of the most sanguinary clan warfare in the history of Scotland took place.

NEWS has been received that the French military authorities in the Upper Senegal territory have rainforced the native camel corps and kept them in readiness for a sudden move to the north-east. They have also stiffened with European troops their native forces on the Tunis-Tripoli frontier. In addition to this, the French Colonial authorities have been busy in the district between Zinder and Lake Tchad, where a plot to massacre Europeans was recently discovered by the Commander of the troops. The ringleaders, who were men of position among the Mahomedan population, and included the Sultan of Zinder, were severaly punished. The tribes in this district have been disaffected for some months past, and have attacked to Europeans at Sokoto, Kanem, and Niame.

Moy Hall, the scene of the rejoicings of the coming of age of Mr. Angus Mackintosh early this month, stands on the shores of Loch Moy, amid perfect scenery. Among its interesting relics are Prince Charlie's bonnet and the table at which he dined on the eve of Culloden. Curiously enough in those days it was the lady of the manor who was the Prince's adherent ; her lord was the Royalist. The Mackintoshes, at the head of whom is The Mackintosh, father of the hero of these festivities, form one of the most important "septs" of the Clan Chattan, and there are some admirable frescoes at Moy of scenes in the history of the clan. The major "sept" is that of the Macphersons, and so Cluny Macpherson is generally accepted as chief of the Clan Chattan.

MR. HENRY PHIPPS, who has just taken Glenquoich, the famous Scottish deer forest rented for so long by Lord Burton, was at one time tenant of Knebworth. Mr. Phipps has given up the tenancy of Beaufort Castle, where he is succeeded by Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, one of the new baronets. Starting life in Pittsburg as a fellow errand boy with Mr. Andrew Carnegie at a salary of 5s. a week, Mr. Phipps has had an astonishing career. From errand-boy to bookkeeper, from partner in a small firm of iron-mongers to owner of a steel mill, he has risen to be one of America's greatest magnates and richest men. Like his partner Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Phipps has given generously of his fortune to various causes. At the conclusion of the South African war he gave £20,000 for the relief of the Boers ; he placed large sums at the disposal of Lord Curzon for India's starving poor ; he gave £300,000 to one hospital ; and the lesser sums he has given to other philanthropies are too numerous to count.

THE Earl of Rothes, who is the head of one of Scotland's most ancient houses, kept his birthday recently. Lord Rothes is the nineteenth earl of his line, the dignity having been in existence for nearly 500 years. The fourth earl married a granddaughter of James III., and was the representative of his country at the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to the Dauphin. He died at Dieppe while returning from the marriage, and the circumstances pointed to murder. The seventh earl was held in great esteem by Charles II., and became one of the most distinguished statesmen of his time. He was created Duke of Rothes, but the honour, after being in existence less than a year, became extinct, for he left only daughters. Lord Rothes's family has a motto with a romantic origin. The first Leslie to figure in the peerage was a knight who saved Queen Margaret of Scotland when she was in danger of drowning. While crossing a flooded river, the Queen and her horse were swept away. The gallant Leslie plunged into the stream and succeeded in bringing his royal mistress to the bank. Meanwhile the Queen repeatedly behoved her follower to "grip fast," and when she was safe and sound on shore, she asked him to retain the expression as the motto for his house. Her wishes were observed.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

A Contrast.

THE bright little periodical, the *Indian Ladies Magazine* published at Madras, contains this month an article of unusual merit, both literary and sociological. It is an essay by "An Indian," entitled "England and India,—a Comparison," and contains many lessons that those who are agitating for a form of Government in India for which the peninsula is utterly unripe would do well to take to heart. The social shortcomings of India, which are so much more pressing than the political, have never lacked preachers, but the short—comings have seldom been put so pointedly, so concisely, and so soberly, as by this writer.

First he enlarges, on the neglect by Indians of the natural resources of their own country, using the history of England as a text.

"So far as the bounties of nature are concerned, our country is in every way superior to Great Britain. Our soil is richer in vegetable as well as in mineral wealth. Everything is on a grand scale here. English rivers are mere streams compared with ours, so grand and majestic. Their mountains are mere mole-hills by the side of India's lofty heights. England in its physical aspects is not in any way to be compared to our country. But what nature has denied to that country, man's skill and industry have supplied. Turn where we may in England we see visibly the imprint and presence of man, the power by which he has transformed nature. England was only a rude foggy land, storm-beaten on all sides. Once the soil was poverty-stricken ; moisture pervaded everything, and there were nothing but slushy moorelands and muddy rivers in this misty island. During the time of the conquest Britain only consisted of wild deserted commons covered with furze and thorny plants. Now what is it? Green England, and that expresses all. What a labour it has been to humanize this land of marsh and fogs! "In every country the body of man is rooted deep into the soil of nature," and this nation which has converted a rude, ungenial land into a paradise of comfort and plenty are the very people, pre-eminently adapted for endurance and enterprize ; and with whom we are now so closely united. We should follow the example of the English in trying to enrich our country as much as possible. India's vast resources ought to be developed. If only the same amount of labour, which has been spent on English soil be spent on our own soil, our country would indeed be a paradise. We want something of their passion for work—their never-ceasing love of labour, manual and mechanical. England in the hands of any other nation would never have become a green island. If there is indeed one lesson we have to learn from England, it is that of giving greater prominence to manual and mechanical labour. Our English education has put into our heads false notions of gentility and we now despise manual labour of every kind. The son of a carpenter, for instance, if he learns to read and write English a little, is ashamed to follow his father's profession. Even a school-boy is ashamed to lift a bench. He thinks it is not his duty but that of the peon who is paid for it to do such a menial task. We have still to learn the dignity of labour. Our foreign neighbours found it out long, long ago and hence their country has become what it is now, the pride and glory of Europe.

We are glad to notice that our countrymen have already found out their error ; and everywhere we see them advocating the importance of technical education. Our Government also, which ought to have done more in the way of promoting industries in India, is only now adopting a new policy ; but at the same time we ourselves can do much. The want of capital is a vain excuse. The backward state of trade in India is due not so much to the want of capital as to the want of co-operation. Now, in England some of the most flourishing trades are carried on by means of co-operation. We don't need men with large capitals to take to trading ; but we do need the co-operation of the people, and they can, by contributing their mite, produce a larger capital than any single wealthy capitalist can afford to lay out. Unless there is this spirit of co-operation we are doomed to stay where we are. India will *ever* be a poor country. Mechanical labour constitutes the wealth and pride of England to such a degree that we know of peers who are engine-drivers and famous mechanics. The English have found out centuries ago that any country in which manual, mechanical and industrial labour is despised, must remain sunk in poverty and wretchednsss, until it begins to consider labour honorable and even sacred, and estimates indolence, mendicancy and shabby gentility at their true value, namely, as curses of mankind."

We have made a long extract, but the subject merits it. One may, perhaps, have doubts as to the complete superiority of India in some of the natural advantages, e.g. climate and rainfall, but of the justice of the general complaint there can be no doubt.

Next the essayist deals with Indian want of unity. The unity of India in which the Indian politician would have our folks at home believe, in its reality is nothing but such unity of political ideals as an English system of training has given to a small fraction among many Indian populations. The real union of India will not take place till social and caste jealousies are as few as in England. As our writer says, (with perhaps, a slight glorification of the common, or workaday "cabby") : "If I was asked in what does English greatness lie, I would unhesitatingly reply in her unity. Nothing so much strikes a foreigner in England as the unity of that nation. The English are after all a handful in Europe, occupying a tiny island, and yet they are the most mighty nation on earth. It is union then that has given them this strength. Every English man feels that he belongs to a mighty race, the first in all the world. Talk to an ordinary cabman in London. He will tell you the greatness of his country, give you a complete list of the great warriors of England, and grow eloquent over the victories won by Englishmen. It is not so much patriotism which is so conspicuous in them, as the feeling that every Englishman forms an integral part of a mighty nation. It is this trait in them that so prominently strikes an Indian during his stay in England. The same quality, how much it is lacking in us. First of all, caste has broken up the nation into so many parts, each division almost alienated from the other, and, as if this were not enough, people of the same section seldom mingle with each other, so that when united effort of any kind is needed in the public cause, we seldom find two agreeing together."

The writer continues by marking the shortcomings of the Indian home. "One of the most attractive and lively features of English life is their home life. I have seen enough of English home life to warrant me in remarking that in it there is a beauty, purity, and charm scarcely to be found in the home life of India. The English are essentially a home-loving people. In an English home the mother's influence is the strongest : she it is who reigns supreme, and it is the women who inspire and refine men. The wife is associated with the husband in everything. In England she is a person, alas, here in India with us she is only a thing." And again.

"In England, the purity of home life stands out in striking contrast from Royalty downwards. The unity and cordiality which characterize the English home are equally noticeable. In certain Mahomedan families in India, the Zenana system is unnaturally so rigid that even brothers and sisters are not allowed freely to mix with each other and interchange their thoughts and feelings. In Hindu homes, though such rigour does not exist, yet all the members of a family do not mix freely together. In English homes no sight is so lovely as to see all the members of a household, both old and young, sitting round the fire-place, or at the dinner table, or in the drawing room, or round the family altar and engaging in genial and pleasant conversation, or in the act of devotion. Such free and unfettered intercourse and interchanging of thought and feeling on the part of the members of the same family must be highly conducive, not only to the growth of knowledge, but also to the cultivation of all those feelings and sentiments which develop and nourish the life of the family. Each home is a kind of school or the parade ground where the daily life of each member passes as it were in review, and where the mind of the young is disciplined and their character formed. Any irregularity or defect in conduct or character is noticed and corrected at once, and nobility of sentiment or action applauded and encouraged. We lose half the enjoyments of life because we have no enjoyments akin to those which the English enjoy in their homes. Perfect happiness can exist only where there is perfect equality, which implies perfect love. Such equality be it remembered is not inconsistent with that willing subordination a wise wife recognises as due to the man.

And again :

"When, socially and economically, India has raised herself from a position of tutelage, there need be no fear but that she will receive the institutions with which other worthy dependencies of the Empire have been trusted, with which, mayhap, Japan, could it be conceived as a part of our confederation, would be trusted now ; but till then it is idle for the advanced Indian to imagine that the paternal system of government can be set aside, or India left to her own devices." That the writer of the article we are noticing should have used his stay in England for the discovery of some of his country's real needs, instead of, as, unfortunately, so many Indians in Europe appear to be doing, making of good treatment a lever to agitate for premature political power, speaks much for his good sense and true patriotism.

E.

A SHEAF OF NEW NOVELS.

PHANTASMA, by A. C. Inchbold (Wm. Blackwood and Sons).—This story is a picturesque presentment of the enterprise Napoleon entered on, when he resolved to conquer Asia. The magnificent dreams and oriental ideals that Bonaparte strove to realise, are here embodied in glowing words ; fantastic figures and fancies flit across every page, amply justifying the title. The Desert plays its mystic part in the incidents related. Mamlouk and Giaour heroes are inextricably mixed in the story as in the conflicts ; the harem and its wondrously beautiful veiled inmates influence the actions of the great men on both sides, the most distinguished being the wife and daughter of Murad Bey, the overlord of all the Mamlouk Beys. Murad Bey rejoiced in his only child Nazli, whom he saw:—

"Beautiful as the dawn, dauntless as a sunbeam, and possibly a soul of fire. The iron cords of the man's heart became pliant under the heat of quick feeling inflamed by the inward call to his little Nazli, whose eyes were bright as the stars he adored, yet deep as the ether through which the eternal lamps held their tireless course."

This fascinating little lady though carefully guarded by her proud father, was carried off, when on her way to him in the troubled moments following the first victory of Napoleon in Egypt, before he went to Syria. She contrived nevertheless to win to her control a brave band of Bedawi, and at their head did wondrous deeds worthy of her valiant sire and her long line of brave ancestors, before she fell under the lance of the invader. But even in her death she conquered him for it was before her lifeless form that Napoleon accepted the revelation that his dream of bending the Orient to his sway, had failed, and that it would be wisest to devote his arms to subduing the West. The story is a vivid and stirring account of the Syrian fiasco.

SUZANNE, by V. Hawtrey (John Murray).—This tale opens in a fresh and taking style in the Castle of Chatelfors in the year 1362. This groping in almost prehistoric times, by no means leads to dull and timid dealing with the ways and manners of the period. We are at once launched into an intimate acquaintance with the characters, desires and prejudices of the chief persons who enact the drama that is described. Suzanne enters late and in the most casual way, into the story; not so late, but that she plays unconcious havoc with the dreams of her, who should have been the legitimate heroine of the tale and the cherished chatelaine of the young Knight of Chatelfors. Suzanne, a peasant girl, without any subtlety or design, conquered his heart and upset in one moment the ambitious and pre-arranged schemes of his grandmother Dame Mathilde. The headstrong youth had gone out to win his spurs in the war between the French and the Flemish. On the way, he met Suzanne in a village and straightway fell in love with her, forgetful of his betrothed bride who was left in charge of his mother, Dame Yolande, in his chateau. He married the peasant maid, willy nilly, in the first church he found. Suzanne was bewildered and not overjoyed, but she accepted her fate with a submission, born of the strength of the feudal system and thenceforth she followed the camp and the fortunes of her wilful but devoted lord and master. At the siege of Gravelines, they learned the ultimate meaning of war and thereafter poor Suzanne drank to the dregs of the cup of sorrow. Her pilgrimage to Chatelfors was a tragic climax to a short few months of happiness. The story is very pretty and charmingly told.

CLEMENCY SHAFTO, by Frances G. Burmester (George Bell and Sons).—When a plot is elaborate and logically worked out, interest in it is reasonable, but when, as in this story, it is held together by feeble links, and is constructed on a foundation of most unpleasant events, it is a very different matter. The discussion of an old intrigue between an antique lover and a still beautiful woman of the world, leads one evening in Brussels to a violent scene between them. Next morning news of the sudden and inexplicable death of the old gentleman shocks Lady Polesdown. He had been robbed, before he died, of valuable curios which he had shown her just before they quarrelled. Then the son of the murdered man fell in love with the daughter of Lady Polesdown, when summoned to Brussels to attend his father's funeral. This makes a complicated and most unpleasant situation, which their relationship, if acknowledged, would have rendered impossible. The effort to trace the persons who robbed Sir John Darenth, and left him for dead in the Brussels Bois drags its slow length along, implicating most unlikely individuals and passing over the real delinquents. As a picture of a fortunately rare section of society life, the story is probable enough, but it is not exactly a popular presentation of real domestic, parental, or filial affection. Clemency Shafto is the heroine, and considering her origin, she displays under the influence of a noble conception of affection, a capacity of self-sacrifice, not suggested by her demeanour in her first appearance in the story.

BENEATH HER STATION, by Harold Bindloss (George Bell and Sons), is a story of West African station life, where the European official or trader works with his life in his hand, equally threatened by the climate and by possible inimical machinations of negro chiefs. The hero of the tale is not the Government official, nor the ardent missionary, but a trader, and even what is locally termed a "gin-trader." The situation at the Opponotax Mission and at Sapolto Station became such after the imposition of a high hut-tax that all the energy and pluck of the English residents at these fever-haunted spots were taxed to their utmost limits. Further complications arose when the enhanced hut-tax was actually levied. The chiefs of neighbouring districts, Prince Konnoto and King Kwanga, had already laid their woolly heads together and imported rifles with a view to asserting their independence. Konnoto had been more or less educated in England, had visited at English country houses ; had there fallen in love with, but been rejected, by English girls. This embittered him against the British generally, while it did not, in the least, alter his determination to marry an English wife. His eventual choice did not belong to the class he first aspired to, and though beneath the society in the West African station near to Konnoto's kingdom, it was she who saved it from extinction when the natives broke into rebellion and went in for wholesale massacre. The story dwells on the dangers to be feared, but faced, in West Africa, on the fetichism which, in spite of the veneer of civilisation, still retains its influence over the people and on the discontent that rises in the heart of the educated negro, who feels he is never permitted within the inner circle of the white man's friendship. Very graphic is the description of the crisis when the station was attacked, and every white man had to fight with the strength of ten.

THE SPOILS OF VICTORY, by B. Paul Neuman, (John Murray).—Readers, fond of narrative, of incident, of clever analysis of human thought and feeling, will find much enjoyment in this book. It is interesting in every sense of the word, true to nature, with some admirable character drawing in it, executed with a finish and skill in detail which finds its justification in the excellence of the story, and the author's fine conception of literary art. B. Paul Neuman has writen other books that have made his name. This will sensibly add to his reputation.

A GIRL OF RESOURCE, by EYRE HUSSEY (Longman's).—The writer of this tale has managed, apparently with considerable ease, to make it lively and interesting in an unusual measure. The heroine is as charming as she is spirited and is a most valid excuse for the effective enthusiasm and persevering affection of the hero, Vincent Royds. It takes a long time to arrive at a wedding in this book, but the road travelled thereto is pleasantly winding, and diversified by many amusing incidents and by as many varied experiences, some of them exciting, for all concerned. The whole is told in bright, breezy fashion.

Two considerable projects are to be completed in the immediate future for the German Navy. A torpedo harbour stretching some 1,000 yards into the sea is to be made on the South-end of Heligoland, and a coaling station is to be established on the island of Ruegen in the Baltic. An extensive development of wireless telegraphy for war purposes is in hand.

THE junction of the Sangli State Railway, which is under construction, at the cost of the Sangli State, was previously proposed to be, located at about 1½ miles north of Miraj. But it has since been found more advantageous to bring it into the Miraj Station, and accordingly an estimate amounting to Rs. 22,649, has been sanctioned for the portion chargeable to the Southern Maratha Railway.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

LIBERALS REFUSE TO JOIN THE CABINET.

Official Notification on the Riots.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Owing to the failure on the part of M. Stolypin to get the moderate Liberal leaders to join the Cabinet there is a growing feeling that the Russian Court is in favour of a military dictatorship under the Grand Duke Nicholas.

An Official Communique declares the Government is immutably resolved to restore order by firmness and energy, possessing sufficient force for the purpose.

REVOLUTIONARY MANIFESTO.

LONDON. AUGUST 7.

Another revolutionary Manifesto has been issued urging the people to make a decisive struggle against the Government.

UNREST AT SEVASTOPOL.

MILITARY RECORDS STOLEN.

LONDON AUGUST. 7.

News from Sevastopol states that yesterday morning the Revolutionaries rang the bell at the Military Tribunal, overpowered and blindfolded the attendant and proceeded to the Office where they stole the records connected with the revolt in the fleet including the documents relating to the case of Lieutenant Schmidt.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following telegrams to Australia, sent since the departure of the last mail, have been received :—

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA DENIED.

LONDON, JULY 21.—The Russian Foreign Office and the German and Austrian Embassies at St. Petersburg declare that they are unaware of any intention on the part of Germany and Austria to intervene in Poland, as asserted by the Paris *Journal* and they do not believe the story. M. Petrunkevitch referred to the report in the Duma, protesting against the ignominy of German troops occupying Russian territory.

AN OMINOUS POSITION.

TROOPS POURING INTO THE CAPITAL.

The determined tone of the Duma on the agrarian question, combined with the increasingly reactionary tendencies of the Court and Government, are causing wild rumours to circulate in St. Petersburg regarding the dissolution of the Duma, now considered impending, and troops are being poured into the city to be ready for any emergency.

NEWSPAPERS CONFISCATED.

RIOTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, JULY 21.—The indications of projected return to arbitrary measures on the part of the Government are shown by the action of the authorities in confiscating six St. Petersburg journals—the "Mysl," the *Echo*, the *Yolos*, the *Trada*, the *Dwadzaiyweek* and the *Kiestiansky Diputor* The printing offices of these newspapers were closed, and 50 members of the *Mysl's* staff were arrested. In consequence angry crowds assembled in the streets, singing the "Marseillaise," and stoned the troops and police in the Vestnossensky Prospekt, in the very heart of the city; the troops replied by firing their rifles, which were charged only with blank catridges.

ODESSA STRIKE ENDED.

The Odessa harbour labourers' strike has suddenly ended, the employers fearing that a further continuance of it in the present temper of the country would lead to a great bloodshed; and they thought it the wiser course to agree to most of the demands made by the men.

NEW DUMA TO BE ELECTED.

TROOPS STILL POURING IN.

LONDON, JULY 21.—After holding a Ministerial Council in the Peterhof Palace, the Czar has issued a Ukase dissolving the Duma, and ordering the convocation of a new Duma on 5th March, 1907. The same announces that the condition under which the elections for the new Duma are to be held will be published later. It is a significant comment on this latest development that the Government continues to pour bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery into St. Petersburg.

A WHOLE TOWN AFLAME.

LONDON, July 21.—A great fire has broken out at Syzran, a town in South-Eastern Russia, which carries on a large trade in tanning, flour-milling, and the fabrication of hardware for export. The whole of the town is aflame, and 96,000 people have been rendered homeless, while several hundred have perished.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S TRAVELS.

Good Progress Made.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Dr. Sven Hedin telegraphs from Leh, on the 2nd instant, that all is well and everything promises favourably. He has secured a large and well-equipped caravan.

BIG STRIKE IN GREECE.

Troops Ordered Out.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Three thousand men have struck at the Laurium mines in Greece. Troops have been sent to the spot for fear of disorders.

DEATH OF COLONEL MONCRIEFF.

A Notable Military Inventor.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Alexander Moncrieff, the inventor of the Moncrieff system of mounting heavy ordnance.

Sir Alexander Moncrieff has died at the age of seventy-seven after a most useful life spent in the service of his country. Born in 1829, the son of an army Captain, a Scotsman by birth, he was educated at Edinburgh and Aberdeen. From early days he showed a leaning towards scientific invention, and for eight years he was engaged by the War Office at Woolwich in applying his inventions, the most notable of which was his system of mounting heavy ordnance. Several publications have come from his pen advocating the adoption of the disappearing system which bears his name and which is now in general use. A keen follower of his national sport he was Captain of the Royal Wimbledon Golf Club. He commanded the 3rd Brigade, Scotch Division, R. A. He travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America, and received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for topographical information given to the Colonial Office in London, at the particular request of the Governor-General of Canada. During the Crimean War Sir Alexander Moncrieff, then a Lieutenant in the Forfarshire Militia, went to the seat of war, and received the permission of the Commander-in-Chief to visit the siege works, and to be present at the operations as a Militia officer, during the first and second bombardments of Sevastopol. It was then that the idea of the invention, with which his name is associated, occurred to his mind; but it was some years before it was matured into a practical form and it was not till 1890 that he was created a K. C. B. in recognition of his services. Sir Alexander was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALIAN SHIPWRECK.

Over Three Hundred Drowned.

VICTIMS OF AN UNCHARTED ROCK.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The captain of the wrecked steamer Sirio is alive and on shore.

He declares that the rock on which the steamer struck is not marked on the Chart.

H. M. S. "MONTAGU."

To be Sold by Auction.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The battleship "Montagu" will be sold by auction

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON THE SOCIALISTS.

Advocates Reform of Electoral Laws.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech made at Wimborne referred to the Cockermouth election result and censured the attitude of the Socialists towards the Liberals. "No great Party," he said "could endure such treatment, and reform in the electoral laws was necessary."

THE UNEMPLOYED AT CAPETOWN.

Indians Riot and Loot the Shops.

LONDON, AUGUST, 7.

A mob of unemployed mostly coloured and Indians started rioting at Capetown yesterday and looted several shops.

STRIKE ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

Lent Hands Impatient to Leave.

STRIKERS HOLDING OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

The state of affairs in connection with the Railway strike has undergone no further development beyond the fact that some of the strikers have resumed their work on the conditions already reported, although a very large majority of them are still holding out. All the new hands who were brought down from up-country and whose services were lent to the East Indian Railway by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, for a period of one month only, will be sent back soon. They say that although they are getting here 40 per cent. over and above their salaries as an increase and Rs. 15 as an extra allowance, besides free lodging, yet it would be very expensive to live in Calcutta with their wives and children, if they settled down here. And they say that this extra income is rather a loss to them than a gain. Some of them have already fallen ill and are impatient to leave as early as possible.

As regards the strikers, it appears that they are holding in Calcutta frequent private meetings to deliberate upon the course to be adopted, and they are leaving no stone unturned to dissuade others from resuming duty on the conditions offered.

REFUSAL OF MR. HARE TO INTERVENE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

A deputation from Indian gentlemen composed of Babus Surendranath Bannerjee, Bhupendranath Bose, Jogundro Chunder Ghose and Radha Chura Pal interviewed the Acting Lieutenant-Governor yesterday on behalf of the strikers on the East Indian Railway. The Conference lasted for about an hour, at the end of which time His Honour expressed his inability to intervene in the matter which, His Honour said, concerned purely the internal management of private railways, and the Deputation was requested to address the Railway Board on the subject. The Press, at the request of Babu Surendranath Bannerjee, were excluded from the interview.

HOWRAH BURGLARS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

A gang of thirteen burglars, who had been implicated in a series of burglaries committed in Howrah since 1900, were yesterday sentenced by the District Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE AMIR'S PROPOSED VISIT TO INDIA.

Contemplated Review at Agra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

In the event of the Amir visiting India, the preliminary details for a big review at Agra are now being thought out.

THE MADRAS BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 7.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Madras was held yesterday evening at the Bank premises, Sir George Arbuthnot occupying the Chair. In the course of a short speech the Chairman in moving the adoption of the Directors' Report said that the business of the Bank showed a tendency to increase, not by leaps and bounds perhaps, but surely and steadily, and that it was specially satisfactory in the Branches which, in this respect, has shown decided progress. Having testified to the long and meritorious services of Mr. Kerr Greig, the retired Secretary and Treasurer, Sir George said that in his successor, Mr. W.B. Hunter, he firmly believed that the Bank was fortunate in securing a gentleman of exceptional ability and tact and one fully capable of safeguarding the interests of the Shareholders. The Chairman felt confident that under his charge the Bank would thrive and prosper.

The adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

A BENGALEE POLICEMAN DISEMBOWELLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 7.

At Singapore a great sensation has been caused by a Bengalee policeman being discoved on Hong Lam Green unconscious and disembowelled with a razor.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

INDIAN OPINION.

EXPRESSION OF MAHOMEDAN SYMPATHY.

A POINT TO BE CONSIDERED.

MR. HARE'S DUTIES.

DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Hare does not take over charge of the Eastern Bengal Portfolio for a few days to come. It seems that he has received full instructions from the Viceroy as to the policy to be pursued in the new Province. It is practically settled that there will be important changes in the Shillong Secretariat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

The Mahomedans are holding meetings all over Eastern Bengal, expressing regret at the resignation of Sir B. Fuller. At the Dacca Meeting the following Resolution was passed :—That the Mahomedan community of Eastern Bengal deeply deplores the resignation of Sir B. Fuller, who was a most sagacious and sympathetic Administrator. They regret that the Government, without any regard for Mahomedan interests, has done a great injustice to His Majesty's loyal Mahomedan subjects, who form two-thirds of the population of this Province and have never joined or been in sympathy with the Hindu agitators, as has often been misrepresented by some section of the press and some Members of Parliament, who unwarrantably take upon themselves to speak on behalf of the Millions of Indian Mussulmans. This Province begs to record its disapproval of the system of Government which maintains no continuity of policy, and which, they feel, by lowering the prestige of British Power in this country, is bound to affect materially both the efficiency and the popularity of the Administration and to alienate the sympathy of the numerically important and loyal section of His Majesty's subjects in India."

The *Englishman* says that there is a grave note in this Resolution and that it behoves Government to pay heed to the opinion of this hitherto silent community.

SECOND THOUGHTS

AND A PIOUS HOPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 7.

The *Pioneer*, discussing Sir B. Fuller's resignation, says : "Quite frankly it may be said that there will be a considerable feeling of dissatisfaction when it is more fully realised that the Government of India did not display great vigour in supporting its Lieutenant-Governor. India, just now, is likened unto a horse that is being eased in its gallop and during the rest the jockey is letting it dance rather wildly on the course, because the owner, represented by the Imperial Parliament, thinks that freakish indulgence will do it no harm. Nevertheless there are a good many old hands who think that the jockey would do better for his own reputation, and for the owner also, if he kept the head straight and friskiness well under control. With Sir Bampfylde Fuller sympathy must he expressed, because he cannot at once put his whole justification before the public. It is a pity that he was not more obstinate, for there are times in a man's history when he renders greatest service to his country, and does what is best for his own reputation, by doggedly doing his duty and daring those who meddle with him to go to the extreme of forcibly cancelling his appointment. No doubt Sir B. Fuller has been tempted, sorely, to set every one at defiance. Up to this point, indeed, it seems highly probable that he actually did so, but the instincts of a well-disciplined service asserted themselves, and so we have his resignation on a paltry side issue, which was of quite a secondary interest by itself and Mr. Hare has been appointed to a vacant position, and the choice is as good a one as could have been made. Possibly the Anti-Partitionists will be sufficiently mollified by the success they have gained to let him have an easy time of it, and possibly, too, he possesses a knack of getting his own way without letting it be too well known that he is ignoring instructions from outside. If he turns out to be the man who will be content to rule Eastern Bengal as a mere echo of directions from London, all we can say is—Heaven help that section of the Indian Empire."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—"We hear from Simla that little surprise is expressed in official circles at Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation, for, though an extremely able man, he was impulsive and always impatient alike of criticism and of the pin-prick policy which has been deliberately pursued towards him by the leaders of Bengali agitation and the Press controlled by them. For ourselves, we repeat, that while sympathising with him we feel that Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation, at this juncture and in such circumstances, is little short of a calamity, and it is unfortunate for himself and for Bengal that, following an example set just a year ago, he should have resigned at the wrong time and for a wrong reason. His successor, from what we have heard of him and seen of his rule during the last few months, is not only the best selection possible but should prove a very good selection indeed. He has the gift of reticence and cool judgment, is not thin-skinned, but placid, and will not let himself be goaded into hasty action. His appointment will be popular in Assam, which he knows well, and he has also a good knowledge of Bengal and the Bengali."

NATIVE OPINIONS IN BOMBAY.

The *Akhbar-i-Islam*, expressing the Mahomedan view in Bombay, says :—"The resignation is due to the fact that some students from two schools burned and looted a shop containing English goods, under the instigation of the teachers in the schools. Sir Bampfylde Fuller in consequence recommended the disaffiliation of those schools from the University of Calcutta. The Supreme Government had ordered Sir Bampfylde to withdraw the recommendation but he declined to do so and tendered his resignation. Indeed this has been a sad affair. The measures adopted by Sir Bampfylde Fuller were correct to some extent because, if no steps had been taken in the matter, teachers in other schools would also have instigated young students to create mischief and use force in the same manner. Lord Minto's Government may have asked for the withdrawal of the recommendation, as it was getting afraid of the Babu Press, but thereby a serious mistake was made as it showed its weakness. The Babus will not be backward in taking false advantage of it. Sir Bampfylde had to work hard to arrange and organise the various departments of the New Province and he had also to put up with the noise and alarm of the Babus and to confront the unrest raised by them among the public and Sir Bampfylde was the proper man to meet all this. He had adopted rather hard but firm measures against the machinations of the Bengalis which, under circumstances, may be regarded, to a certain extent, as just. We are sorry to see that the Supreme Government has taken an unwise step in interfering in the affairs of such a Lieutenant-Governor and thereby has encouraged the Babus to continue their present policy."

THE *Indu Prakash* writes :—For once even a rumour bringing good news has proved true and it has been officially announced that Sir B. Buller has resigned and the Hon. Mr. Hare succeeds him to the satrapy of East Bengal. Obstinacy has its over-due reward and all friends of *Pax Britannica* will feel a sense of profound relief at the disappearance from the scene of confusion worse confounded, created by the Partition of Bengal, of the one man who was, almost with satanic obstinacy, persistently weltering in a policy of enhancing the bitterness of that bitter measure and intensifying the discontent caused thereby by multiplying insults and injuries, by abuse of executive power and by misuse—aye, even by insolent transgressions of law. Sir Bampfylde is said to be able, and animal energy he no doubt possesses to the fullest extent. We would concede that he would have made a capital leader of a detachment of military police commissioned to hunt down and extirpate a gang of criminal desperadoes. This ex-Settlement Officer of the C. P.'s was however was the last person to have been put at the helm of affairs in a disturbed province where the relations between the rulers and the ruled had been particularly embittered and the leaders of the people were showing uncommon determination and spirit.

The *Sanj Vartman* says : There must be great satisfaction felt by the class of peace-loving officials and the general public—especially the Bengalees—at the news that Sir B. Fuller, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, has resigned after causing great dissatisfaction and excitement among an excited public. He has been found specially wanting in those qualities of the head and heart which go to make a successful administrator. From the beginning he dealt with the subjects in a harsh and unconciliatory manner. The Secretary of State for India was constrained to reject some of his abitrary proposals. He did not listen to the advice of the Government of India to withdraw his recommendation in the matter of the disaffiliation of certain Schools and Colleges. He has embittered the relations between the governors and the governed to such an extreme extent that his *locum tenens* would, in trying to improve them, find it necessary, to use much foresight and tact. The Bengalees were hitherto treated with much high-handednesss and injustice, but, the source of such treatment being removed, there is every hope that, with a discreet and good-hearted Governor like Mr. Hare, the state of affairs will soon change for the better.

The *Akhbar-e-Soudagar* remarks :—There were strong rumours floating in the Indian atmosphere during the last week that Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Lieutenant. Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, had resigned. The reason of his resignation though it was, and is still, more or less enveloped in mystery, is not far to seek. It may not be the one referred to in the Press Communique issued at Simla by the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy. There were many sins besides that of his disinclination to withdraw his application to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University to disaffiliate certain schools, of omission and commission to answer for Sir Bampfylde's resignation. His administration of the new Province entrusted to his care was a series of blunders too numerous and too recent to be detailed on the present occasion. Suffice it to say that the agitation, which may at any time assume the dimensions of a general disturbance in the country, was due solely and wholly to the great want of tact and sympathy on the part of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who might have, with advantage to himself and in the interest of the country, resigned his post much earlier. The observations of the Secretary of State made in the House of Commons regarding some of the incidents of the administration, should have at once terminated the governorship ; but Sir Bampfylde, who is nothing if he is not aggressive and obstinate in the highest degree, stuck to his post to the last, and has resigned his office too late in the day to call for any sympathy for his downfall. The Anglo-Indian papers attack the Viceroy in unmeasured terms for driving the Lieutenant-Governor into a corner, which left him no other alternative but to resign ; but judging the circumstances under which both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy were placed, it would have been a gross dereliction of their respective duties if they had in any way attempted to defend his actions. There were a series of grave errors over which neither the Viceroy nor the Secretary of State could have remained silent without being charged—and very rightly too—with betraying the sacred trust reposed in them.

The *Bombay Sammachar* writes :—Sir B. Fuller, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, has at last been compelled to send in his resignation ; and any one who scrutinises his career closely cannot say that the occurrence is an injustice to him or one that should make us sorry for him. His antecedents did not shew that he was a fit and proper person for the highly responsible post of Lieutenant-Governor, and we are sorry to see the anticipations of his probable failure as such Lieutenant-Governor are fully realised. He was one of those narrow-minded officials who think that the stability of the British-Government lies only in keeping within certain limits the advancement and progress of the natives of this country ; and it was only after knowing that he was a man of such opinions that Lord Curzon appointed him to the post of High Commissioner of Assam, and subsequently to that of Lieutenant-Governor of the New Provinces. In the latter capacity, Sir B. Fuller forgot the present high authorities in England are not such as to countenance his principles and policy. They gave him hints through Lord Minto to change his policy and principles, but, unfortunately for him, he paid no due attention to those hints and he went so far as to scout the authority of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, Lord Minto. The native public were surprised at finding him taking action in directions opposed to the views of the Secretary of State as enunciated by him in Parliament. As an instance in point, may be mentioned his proposal to the Calcutta University to disaffiliate certain colleges and schools. In that instance, he was clearly flying in the face of the Viceroy, who is the Chancellor of the University. Such truculence on his part could not be tolerated; and he has at last been forced to resign.

THE OPIUM ADULTERATION CASE

A Strange Position.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 7.

On the resumption of the Opium Adulteration Case yesterday, the accused Naral Pershad and Murli Pershad were represented by Mr. Dossantos, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Mohamiddin and Mr. Ransingh Naidu, while Mr. Mahomed Kasim, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for His Highness the Nizam's Government. The evidence of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C. I. E., the Revenue Commissioner, has recently been taken on Commission.

He stated that he had given the accused permission to store opium in their godowns. In the matter of the adulteration the proper procedure for him was to hold a Court of inquiry and there decide whether the case should proceed to Court. The defence then intimated the receipt of the Report of the Government Analyst in Bombay and a wire from the Deputy Opium Agent of Malwa. The former said that the samples of opium sent showed, on examination, to contain nothing likely to be injurious to health. The letter was to the effect that 'the opium in Malwa was manufactured in the way described in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, that no authoritative method is discribed, and that Poppy seed, Oil leaves and Husk legitimately enter into its manufacture. Mr. Dossantos pointed out that if the telegram of the Deputy Opium Agent were true, then the Case against the accused failed. He, therefore, desired that that Officer be examined on Commission. On the Court's refusal to do this, he then asked that the Telegraph Clerk, who received the message be examined to prove its genuineness. Counsel also drew the attention of the Court to the manner in which the Police were handicapping the accused in their defence. He stated that the day before, some witnesses for his clients, who had given evidence, were arrested along with their servants and utensils.

The Police action, he said, would naturally act as a deterrent to other witnesses from coming forward to give evidence on behalf of the accused.

A discussion next followed in the matter of the examination of five doctors, who, the Counsel for the Defence said, he could not call in one day. The Judge thought that the Defence was seeking to prolong the case, and it was eventually agreed to examine them all on Thursday. Mr. Dossantos then intimated that the Defence would conclude the case as soon as the translated Vernacular evidence can be supplied to them, it being their intention to have Mr. Eardley Norton present on the last day to address the Court. The case was then adjourned.

THE MADRAS VAKILS' ASSOCIATION.

CLAIM OF NATIVES TO THE BENCH.

SECRETARY OF STATE ADDRESSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 7.

It is current in Madras that the Madras Vakils' Association has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India inviting his attention to the recommendation of the Indian Public Service Commission that two Natives of India might be appointed to the High Court Bench of Madras, and praying that effect may be given to the same in connection with the present vacancy on the Bench. They appear to have also urged the claims of Mr. C. Sankaran Nair for the office, he having acted on three occasions in that capacity with credit. I also learn that the Madras Mahajana Sabha has addressed a similar telegram to the Secretary of State for India.

ALLEGED SWINDLE BY A COMPANY FOATER.

Warrant of Arrest Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 7.

Sensational charges have been made against a Singapore financier. Information was sworn before Mr. Nathan, the Fourth Magistrate, for a warrant for the arrest of H. C. Hogan, formerly Chairman of the Directors and Managing Director of Hogan and Co., Ld. Mr. O. F. O'Dell of Messrs. Lyall and Evatt, one of the liquidators, produced the books and papers relating to be the prospectus and balance sheet and alleged that false statements were made in the former in order to induce people to subscribe for shares, and in the latter to show a dividend and to deceive the shareholders.

Mr. St. V. B. Dawn said he took shares in the second Company about the 30th of May 1904. He was induced to take shares by the prospectus and also by a conversation Mr. Hoganhad with him. He took twenty fully paid-up shares. He also took fifty shares for the Borneo Co. whose Attorney he was. He still held these shares, so also did the Borneo Co. shares. According to the balance sheet there was nothing whatever to show that anything was wrong with the Company.

Mr. O. F. O'Dell produced the cash book of the firm. He alleged that the cash in hand in the balance sheet of the 31st December 1904 was not a *bona fide* balance, but borrowed for the purpose of deceiving the shareholders. Mr. O'Dell said there were numerous other charges. The capital of the Company had all been lost.

A warrant was granted and bail fixed at 20,000 dollars.

USE OF POST CARDS.

How to Divide the Address Side.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The privilege of writing communications on the address-side of Post Cards of private manufacture has been allowed, since the 1st of April 1906, subject to the condition that the space to be left for the address, the postage stamp or stamps and the official marks of the Post Office is not less than half the addess side of the cards and is marked off by a vertical or a horizontal line. Experience has shown that certain disadvantages attach to the use of post cards divided by means of a horizontal line. It has been found that communications written on the upper half of the address-side of Post Cards greatly hinder the easy and quick reading of the address and are a source of embarrassment to the postal officers dealing with the correspondence.

The Government of India have therefore decided that the division of the card by a horizontal line must be prohibited and that in future if communications are written on the address side of Post Cards, it must be divided by a vertical line drawn across the centre, the right hand half being exclusively reserved for postage stamps, official marks of the Post Office and the address. This is the universal rule in all other countries. The change will not however come into effect until the 1st January 1907. So that there may be time to dispose of the existing stocks of cards.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE KARACHI PORT.

Forty-five Lakhs to be Raised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 7.

Sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 45,00,000 applied for by the Karachi Port Trust, has been granted. The loan is entirely for the proposed wharfage extension and has nothing to do with the extension of either the import or the export yards. It is to be floated in instalments as may be found necessary during the five years commencing April 1906, each instalment to bear interest at four per cent and to be repayable within thirty years.

It was estimated that the expenditure would be as follows :—1906-07, 12 lakhs; 1907-08, 12 lakhs; 1903-09, 12 lakhs; 1909-10, five lakhs; 1910-11, four lakhs.

It is proposed to allot the various sums as follows :—New Wharfage 15 lakhs; construction of Passenger Basin and landing Rs. 2,20,000; necessary reclamation Rs. 5,72,000; relaying of Keamari yards to serve berths Rs. 5,46,000; dredging Rs. 2,54,000; roads and approaches Rs. 2,38,000; compensation and contingencies Rs. 11,70,000.

PEREGRINATIONS OF A DESPATCH BOX.

Gharrywalla to the Rescue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 7.

Mr. N. K. Sen on alighting from the Pegu train engaged a gharry and drove to Dalhousie Hotel where after dismissing the gharry. Mr. Sen found he had left his despatch box contaning Rs. 200 cash and plans for the Government Buildings to be erected in Martaban in the vehicle. Mr. Sen reported his loss at the Pantsodan Guard, but was unable to give the number of the gharry. However he was able to give a description of the driver and the Inspector Mr. Austin immediately despatched constables to look for the man who was found at the Railway Station. The gharrywallah declared that he had not noticed the box in the gharry and said he had picked up another fare, a native.

The man was fortunately able to take the constables to the house he had driven the native and there the despatch box was found still locked and the documents and cash untouched. The native told the constables that he was just about to bring the box to the Guard.

A CHINFSE TOW-LAUNCH FIRED UPON.

Utter Indifference of the Chinese Guard Boats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 7.

Between Kanz Kan Kong and Macao, at daylight, a Chinese launch, towing five junks loaded with cocoons, was fired on by about 100 men from the shore. The launch and the junks returned the fire, and the attackers could not hold them off. Two Chinese guard boats were close to the scene. One was seen to weigh anchor and go to a creek away from the fight, and the other one cleared out too. An hour later nothing more was seen on shore. A launch with three Europeans on board witnessed the occurrence.

MADRAS REGATTA.

Crew to Row against Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 7.

The crew selected to row against Poona in the Madras Boat Club Regatta this month is as follows:—Bow, Mr. G.G. Armstrong 9 st. 6 lbs.; two, Mr. E. C. H. Bird 10 st. 6 lbs,; three Mr. C. R. Watkins 13 st. 2 lbs; stroke, Mr. J. B. Cunliffe 11 st.

The crew is considered as likely a lot as the Club put on water for some years.

MR. MARRIS' DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

His Successor Unknown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

Mr. Marris, the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has postponed his departure for South Africa till October. His successor is not yet nominated.

HEAVY FLOODS IN UPPER INDIA.

Great Damage to Railways.

MANY BREACHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

Heavy floods are reported on the Bengal-Dooars Railway on the 3rd and 4th instant. Traffic has been stopped on the north of the Latiguri Neora bridge. The original line and the damaged line have been breached by the floods on the Daina and Khanavarti Rivers, as also between the Khanavarti, River and the Brinaguri Station. The Agent of the Kalka-Simla Railway reports having inspected the line to Kalka and back and that all is clear from Kalka to mile 14, but a slip at the mouth of the tunnel cannot be cleared before midday on Tuesday. The rain last night and to-day has caused further damage, and no booking is possible.

SLIPS CONTINUE ON THE SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LEAVE VISITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 7.

Owing to the persistent rain which still continues, slips keep recurring on the Simla Kalka-Railway, and no trains can run before Wednesday at the earliest, and then only if the weather meanwhile holds up. Short leave visitors, who got Return Tickets and must go down before the line opens will get a refund of the cost of one seat in tonga. A heavy slip of hillside has destroyed a part of the road between Jutogh Cantonment and the Railway Station, and other slips are reported thereabouts. The traffic has been diverted to another road on the Jutogh Hill.

REVERTING TO TONGAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The passengers to Simla however experience only slight inconvenience, as the individuals are all brought up by tonga either on the day of their arrival or the day following, and the only serious delay is with the luggage. Twenty passengers up and twenty down per diem are carried by tonga.

OVERFLOW OF THE DHARLA RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

Intimation has been received that the Cooch Behar Railway has also been breached badly in several places owing to the overflow of the Dharla River. It is not possible to gauge the full extent of the damages done, or to say what further damage may occur, or how long it will be before the line can be put in order. The booking of all descriptions of traffic, beyond the Gitalda junction, has been suspended.

TRANSHIPMENT ON THE E. B. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

With reference to the breaches caused by the floods on the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, we are now officially informed that the 1st and 2nd class passengers, who do not mind the discomfort of transhipment by trolly over two miles in bad weather, will be allowed to travel, if there should be no further floods. It is hoped that booking will be resumed by the 10th instant, when transhipment will no longer be necessary. Meanwhile the Mails will be got through with but slight delays.

THE JUMNA IN FLOOD.

WATERS UP TO THE CITY WALLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

The River Jumna at Delhi is in flood, the water having come up to the City and Fort walls. The plantation inside the City walls is several feet under water. Four natives, while bathing yesterday, were swept away and drowned.

ECONOMY IN ARMY CHARGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 7.

A Military Correspondent at Home writes :—"Greater economy is to be effected in the defence of Home Seaports in peace time. The number of infantry employed in the South of England is to be reduced, and in addition an all-round reduction is to be made in the Establishment of the Battalions of Infantry on Home Service. There is some talk of the revival of one of Mr. Arnold Foster's schemes of sending battalions of long service, that is nine years with the colours, to India, in order to avoid the expensive system of annual drafts and consequent squeezing of home battalions.

THE NEW OCEAN MAIL SERVICE

Australian Press Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 7.

An Australian Exchange, anticipating the new Ocean Mail Service, regards it as the most important executive action yet taken by the Commonwealth Government. There can, the paper proceeds to say, be no doubt that faster and more modern vessels than those now employed are required for the Over-sea Mail Service, and that presuming effective arrangements for the carriage of produce are included, with a shortening of the duration of the passage by 70 hours, the benefit conferred upon Australia will be very great indeed. There will be very general regret if the two Mail Companies, the Peninsula and Oriental and the Orient Pacific, who have served Australia so well in the past, should withdraw their fleets. But assuming everything has been fair and above board in connection with the tenders, the journal adds, there can be no reason for complaint. It will be a matter for pride and satisfaction when the distance can be traversed between Brisbane and London in four weeks.

THE ROYAL ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the Governing Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

A Meeting of the Governing Council of the Royal Army Temperance Association was held at the United Service Institution to-day. Lord Kitchener, Generals Martin, Sclater, Duff and Gubbins were present as well as the Reverend J. H. Bateson, the Secretary. It was announced that the membership of the Association was larger than that of any previous year.

FOUR IMPORTANT REPORTS

In Course of Preparation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 7.

The Reports of the Stores Committee, the Excise Committee and the Survey Committee, which sat last year under the presidency of Mr. J. O. Miller, are all still under consideration in the several Departments concerned. The Labour Committee, which has been writing its Report at Shillong has not yet delivered it.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE NATAL RISING.

BISHOP'S CHARGES REFUTED.

A CHAPLAIN'S TESTIMONY.

LONDON, July 21.—The charges, made by the Bishop of Zululand (Dr. Vyvyan), against Royston's Horse of shooting the rebels in cold blood and of stealing the cattle of the loyal natives, have been considered by a court of inquiry which, in giving its judgment, said it had failed to find the slightest proof of his allegations. One of the military chaplains attached to the forces, on the other hand, testified to the good treatment that had been accorded to the prisoners who received blankets, even when the troops themselves had none.

INSURRECTION ENDING.

NATIVE LEVIES DISMISSED.

The number of rebels who surrendered to Colonel Mackenzie on Friday was 306, and not, as at first stated, only 200. These continued surrenders obviate the necessity of continuing to employ any native levies as all the chiefs implicated in the rebellion are now secured, and the murderers of Cooper, Powell, and the storekeeper who was killed at Thurings Post, have been recognised amongst the prisoners.

BIG FIRE IN DUNDEE.

FIVE ACRES OF FLAME.

LONDON, JULY 21.—A disastrous fire has occurred in Dundee, Scotland, and it has resulted in great damage to property. Watson's bonded warehouses and Robertson's distillery were both burnt out. There was an enormous destruction of whisky, the streets literally flowing with it, and the burning spirits spread to the jute warehouses. The flames covered an area of no less than five acres, and the damage done is estimated as being at least £500,000.

PREFERENCIAL TRADE.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION TO BE IGNORED.

LONDON, July 27th.—In the House of Commons yesterday, the Premier (Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman), replying to Mr. J. B. Lonsdale, Conservative member for Mid Armagh, said that he had noted the resolution adopted by the Imperial Congress of Chambers of Commerce in favour of preferential trade. The Government's policy was not, however, likely to be changed, although any proposal on the subject of tariff reform, which might be submitted to the Government by the approaching Colonial Conference would receive respectful consideration.

LIBERAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE INAUGURAL DINNER.

LONDON, JULY 21.—The inaugural dinner of the new Liberal Colonial Club, an institution founded by the British Liberal free-traders, for the purpose of studying and discussing colonial questions, has been held in London. Lord Durham presided.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

A DISTINGUISHED HONOUR.

LONDON, JULY 21.—Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

SUFFERING FROM A POISONED THUMB.

LONDON, JULY 21.—His Holiness the Pope is suffering from a poisoned thumb, caused by its being pricked by a steel pen.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE BLACK HEART.

Dinner and Dance.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AND STAFF PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The Knights of the Order of the Black Heart gave a dinner last evening, followed up by a Dance at which their Excellencies and Staff were present.

THE PUNJAB POLICE SCHEME.

Secretary of State's Despatch Still Awaited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The Secretary of State's Despatch on the proposals for the re-organization of the Punjab Police has not yet been received.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, AUGUST 6.

If the crops depend upon the good rainfall, then Nagpur and the Central Provinces, in contrast with the whole of India, ought to yield very good and abundant crops of every sort this year. We had more than enough of lean years since 1897, the fodder, water, and grain have been sold at famine prices, and even to-day, there is not much difference in the market rate; the prices of eatables are high and, in proportion, every other commodity keeps pace. The wages of servants, artisans and other labourers are double what they were. It is said that Akola in Berar is already showing signs of plague coming in. It is this place where, yearly, the first case makes its appearance, so that by November or December the dreadful disease is at its height.

We have already had cholera in Nagpur, and the surrounding districts, and a couple of cases were reported in the Civil Lines. The station Sub Committee of the Municipality have bought a large number of wire rat-traps and have been distributing them to those who are willing to set them in their houses, free of charge for a couple of days at a time.

The cultivators are having a busy time tending their fields as the rains, for the last week, have ceased and bright sunshine now has given them the chance of carrying on weeding operation.

The Sanitary condition of the city is not very good just now. Besides minor bowel complaints, which are always prevalent at this season, there have been a few cases of enteric and our local Archdeacon, Mr. Davies, who has been a victim to the fell disease, was removed to the Mayo Hospital during the past week where he is progressing favorably. He is being looked after by two Bombay Nurses and his sister, besides the Hospital Staff. The Roman Catholic Bishop too is not very well, he had a stroke of paralysis and was sent away during the hot season to Thikadia. He did not show any signs of great improvement there however, for the climate is very damp there. He has now been sent to Jubbulpore, but from there the news is not very encouraging. The Roman Catholic Diocese seems to be very unfortunate in the selection of their Bishop, for the present Bishop is the fourth since this diocese was created about 10 or 12 years ago. The Inspector of European Schools is very busy examining the various schools in the Central Provinces. He reported very well on the St. Francis de Sales College.

I believe the present Chief Commissioner is not in favour in the event of Kamptee being abolished as a military station, that the Sitabaldi fort, which is increased by 50 European soldiers, should be abandoned or given to the volunteers to look after. He insists on having the European Company of soldiers as usual. Of course in this case the men will have to be brought from Jubbulpore by rail. The Volunteers and their armoury who were formerly quarter-guard of the Native Infantry will be quartered in the normal school and the N. V. Institute too will be located there. The old arsenal, in which the armouries of both the N. V. R. and B. N. Ry. Volunteers are now located will be demolished and it is said, a public Garden will be laid out, a suggestion in the right direction. The present premises of the C. P. Club will be [illegible] to their New House which is in course of construction. It will be a large palatial building and is to have bachelors' chambers on the top floor.

THE WORLD OF ART.

BOUDIN AND LEBOURG.

Saint-Saens in London.

A DRAMATIC BACK-WATER.

LONDON, JULY 20.

THE exhibition of a series of works by the great French landscape painter, Eugene Boudin, and his companion, Albert Lebourg, is one that no lover of painting will miss; for the opportunity of seeing fifteen works by Boudin, that "King of the Heavens," as Corot called him on account of the beauty of his skies, does not occur often, especially on this side of the Channel. The two most beautiful works are "Le Port de Trouville, le Matin," exquisite in its gem-like greys and the wonderful drawing of the masts and spars of the ships, which tell as in an etching, and "La Plage de Trouville," both of which are masterpieces of exquisite painting and technique. They are earlier works than the other thirteen, and show Boudin at his best period, before he lost to a certain extent that wonderful delicacy of paint and became a trifle "painty." Beside the Boudins, Lebourg's work does not show to so much advantage as it would alone, but there is fine quality in the grey tones of "Vue de, Paris, pris de Bercy," wherein he shows successfully Boudin's influence. The second exhibition at the Leicester Galleries deals with "water-colours and drawings of the English school," which range from Cattermole to Burne-Jones, from Paul Sandby and Bartolozzi to Arthur Rackham and Kate Greenaway. T. Collier's vigorous "Bamborough" and "On Dartmoor" are very fine works, the second one almost possessing the brilliance of a Sargent water-colour; Paul Sandby's "Rochester" is a pleasant landscape, full of the formality of the period as well as full of the much-abused body-colour; a good example of Peter de Wint is "A Norman Church"; and other works to be praised are Albert Goodwin's "Norwich" and "Sunset at Sea"; Ruskin's fine drawing of "Rouen"; Burne-Jones's "Study of a Head," charming and characteristic; Watt's study in red chalk for his "Endymion"; and Kate Greenaway's delicate and ever-charming little pictures of quaint children and flowers.

The second of the concerts of the week which filled Bechstein Hall was that given on Thursday by M. Hallman, at which Dr. Saint-Saens made his only appearance in London this season. The programme consisted entirely of Dr. Saint Saens's own works, and though the choice was restricted to works for violoncello, for piano, and for violoncello and piano, there was ample variety. Saint-Saens has been described as the despair of young composers because his peculiar elegance, combined with seriousness and solidity, is impossible to imitate. For much the same reason and in much the same sense he is very baffling to write about. He eludes all efforts to reduce him to a formula, and he has no well-marked "periods" or "manners" when this influence or that is most prominent. His has always been the most receptive and catholic of minds, and, at the same time, never failed to add something of its own. The concert began with the latest sonata for cello and piano, which is numbered Op. 125, and was written two years ago, and ended with the first sonata, which is Op. 32, and was written in the early seventies. Yet there is not much difference in style between them, and the later work shows no traces of time. Saint-Saens is still fresh at an age when lesser men become fossilised. The new sonata is not perhaps one of his most remarkable works, but it is full of charm and energy, and the two middle movements are delightful. The Scherzo may almost be described as two movements in one, for it ends with a very original set of variations, and the Romance has all the eloquence of true melody.

With the usual signs of the waning season about us, in theatre-land as elsewhere, we shall be forgiven if once more we turn our eyes towards the Dean-street and the programme at the New Royalty where the entertainment is being kept up at the concert-pitch as though it were May in Paris instead of almost August in London. On Monday, Jeanne Thomassin reappears in Alfred Capus's delightful play, "Le Petite Fonctionnaire"; and from Wednesday evening to the end of the week, with MM. Cooper and Galipaux, she has put on a couple of one-act comedies, with M. Maurice Lefebvre's causerie, "Les Chansons de 1830" sandwiched in between—"une causerie spirituelle et d'une impeccable elegance de forme, dans lequel M. Lefebvre evoque l'epoque radieuse et tout charmante du romantisme artistique français sous le regne de Louis Philippe," the period of the gallants, the "poupèe" age, when men wore ruffles and ladies had the vapours. This, from all one hears, should be great entertainment. Next week, the ninth and last of this delightful summer season of French plays, we are to see Antoine himself, the great Andre, who when a clerk in a gas company earning less than a hundred a year, founded the Theatre Libre, and presently had all Paris talking about him and his wonderful performances and grubby little hall in the Passage de l'Elysee des Beaux Arts in the Montmartre quarter. He has soared aloft since those days, and now presides over one of the best theatres and companies in France. He will appear in "L'Enquete," "L'Honneur," "Discipline," "Asile de Nuit," and other plays; and M. Mayer informs us that in consequence of his recent appointment to the management of the Odeon these will be M. Antoine's last appearances as an actor. One does not like to believe that, but M. Mayer's assurance is not to be treated lightly, and next week, therefore, should find the New Royalty full every night. Meanwhile, we offer our welcome to Mlle. Thomassin and her merry associates.

"Alone and palely loitering" last Saturday evening in a small town in the heart of Sussex lighted upon a placard announcing that in the Theatre Royal in Mr.——'s meadow the immortal tragedy of "Faust" would be enacted by a selected London company under the direction of the celebrated tragedian Wilson Pottle (that was not quite the name, but 'twill serve). So everyone hurried back to the hostelry, gathered a party that was meditating bridge after dinner, and secured five stalls for half as many shillings. The Theatre Royal was a canvas tent lit by oil lamps, the stalls were wooden kitchen chairs, and the unreserved seats benches seemingly borrowed from the national school. Our feet were on the grass, the orchestra was a gentleman at a pianoforte, and from time to time the bleat of sheep and the moan of doves came wafted in from the outward world. It was a strong performance, strong enough to have made the good Johann Wolfgang stir in his grave at Weimar; and the company was the most polypseudonymous ever seen, one gentleman under three names playing as many parts, and most of the others under two essaying a couple. Pottle was the Mephistopheles, in total red and very robust, and his scene with Martha in the garden was a glorious triumph of busy farce. Siebel was a stout dark gentleman who, all too obviously, had not shaved for two or three days, and when Margaret said to him "I love 'Enry and him only" his facial expression of sorrow was the most side-splitting piece of silent acting seen since Penley in "Charley's Aunt."

The Martha wore her wig carelessly, another joyful matter to the unreserved crowd, who howled aloud when perspiration and indifferent spirit-gum caused it to slip conspicuously from its centre; and the Valentin had a strong Sussex accent. In the Faust, splendid in pink tights stitched here and there with purple cotton was recognised the orchestra suddenly promoted; and the verdict of the crowd on his performance was that it was "martal fine." And so it was. The whole thing was "martal fine." And when one remembers that from some such company there once emerged an Edmund Kean, one respects their efforts, wishes them well. They were honest people earning honest money; and in conversation afterwards the manager informed us that most of his company had been with him for several years, that they had their ups and downs, but that upon the whole they did pretty fairly; and that every month they sent out of their individual earnings a couple of pounds or so to a priest in a poor parish in Leeds who had confirmed several of them and been a good friend to them in many ways. And by and by the company, themselves again, gathered round and joined very self-respectingly in conversation; and next morning they were all at the service in the parish church. Late in the afternoon they were on the road again to their next "pitch"—a queer and not unlovable little back-water of the broad stream of Art.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

ONE of the most interesting matches played this season in the Harwood League competition was played last evening on the Cooperage ground when the Telegraph team opposed the Rovers. Considerable interest centred round this match as was evidenced by a large gathering of onlookers. From the kick off till the close the game was fast and exciting. For the whole of the game Telegraphists maintained the upper hand. Though confined to their own territory the Rovers maintained a strong defence, but were forced to concede two goals which were brilliantly scored by the outside right and the centre forwards respectively.

After the resumption both teams displayed greater activity. The Telegraphists were the first to secure another goal. Several corners were forced by the Rovers when a close shot from the Rovers penetrated the Telegraph goal, this being the only one registered.

The scores are as follows:—

Government Telegraph......3 goals.
Rovers............................1 goal.

AN AMERICAN GOLF COMPETITION.

Good Scoring by Calcutta Ladies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

An American competition was held over the old nine holes of the Ladies' Course, during July, for a very handsome silver Bridge-box, kindly presented to the Club by a Calcutta gentleman. There were twenty-one entries, but unfortunately five of these were scratched. Mrs. Arnold Jenkins played a very steady game throughout the competition, only losing one game, and well deserved her win. Miss Smith was second, having lost one game and halved another.

The following of the list of the players:—

Mrs. Arnold Jenkins	...	1	Won	11 Matches.
Miss E. L. Smith	...	5	"	10 "
Mrs. Begg	...	1	"	7 "
" London	...	4	"	7 "
" Walker	...	scr	"	6 "
" Youngson	...	1	"	5 "
" Huddleston	...	6	"	5 "
" Binning	...	5	"	2 "
" Birkmyre	...	8	"	2 "
Miss. Lukis	...	8	"	2 "
" Meakin	...	8	"	2 "
" Harris	...	8	"	1 "
" Mackie	...	8	"	1 "

THE NORTHERN INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

Several Challenge Cups Offered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 7.

The Northern India Racquet Tournament opens on August 31st at Murree, and though there are but four events, the conditions are such that there should be no lack of entries. For the first entry the Open Singles Championship—Mr. C. E. Bunbury, I. C. S., offers a Challenge Cup, and this competition is open to all the amateurs in India. Major S. H. Sheppard, D. S. O., R. E., whose name has for some years been well-known in the Army Championship Competition at Home offers a Challenge Cup for Regimental doubles. Then there is a Challenge Cup open to one pair from the Public Schools, and the Handicap doubles are open to any pairs whatever whom the Committee will handicap at their discretion.

CRICKET.

DHARWAR C. C. vs. BELGAUM C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, AUGUST 6.

The annual cricket match between the Dharwar and Belgaum Gymkhana Cricket Clubs took place at Dharwar on Friday and Saturday in fine weather, though at intervals there were heavy drizzles of rain. Belgaum went in first and made 292 runs; Dharwar followed with 163 runs; Dharwar was put in again and, in their second innings, made only 143 runs; Belgaum had thus to make 14 runs to equal Dharwar and 15 to win. This number was easily scored by the loss of one wicket; Belgaum thus won by nine wickets and one run. The following are the individual scores:—

Belgaum—1st Innings:—Captain Cox 32, Mr. B. F. Clarke 122, Mr. R. Mactier 24, Captain Lash 1, Mr. P. E. Aitchison 8, Captain Hutchinson 40, Mr. G. A. Magregor 14, Pte. Daft 1, Captain Geddes 0, Mr. O. Martees 8 (not out), Pte. Oliffe 15. Extras 30—Total 292. Second Innings:—Captain Ross 6 (not out), Mr. B. F. Clarke 7, Captain Lash 2 (not out). Total 15 for 1 wicket.

Dharwar—Mr. Hudson 9 & 0, Mr. Chapman 12 & 9, Mr. Wallingir 47 & 16, Mr. Fink 24 & 32, Mr. Sinclair 28 & 1, Mr. Graham 8 & 50, Mr. Scovell 0 & 12, Mr. Bright 8 & 12 (not out), Mr. Dwane 11 & 4, Mr. Samuel 3 & 2, Mr. Singer 0 & 0 (not out). Extras 13 & 5 Total 163 & 143.

R. F. A. MOUNTED SPORTS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 7.

Major Butler and Officers, Royal Field Artillery, were "At Home" this evening at the R. F. A. Mounted Sports, and among their distinguished guests were Generaland Mrs. Richardson. It was a very enjoyable evening. All the events were spiritedly contested.

There was Tent-Pegging, Section Jumping, a V. C Race, a Balaclava Melee by Gunners, and Section Tent-pegging which was won by the 33rd Cavalry in brilliant style. Two events for Officers attracted large entries, jumping horses being won by Lieut. Taylor, Lieutenant West (2) Lieutenant Burnett (3).

Heads and Posts were won by Lieutenant Uniacke, Lieutenant Taylor (2) Lieutenant Burnett (3).

Second Tent-Pegging and Section Jumping were won by the 33rd Battery, R. F. A.

POONA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

To Come off Next Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 7.

The Golf Tournament takes place on Monday the 3rd September. The prize-givers are for gentlemen, H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Muir McKenzie, and two prizes are presented by the Club.

The prize-givers for ladies are Sir Steyning Edgerley, the Reverend Haslope and two by the Club.

All events are open to any recognised Golf Club or Gymkhana.

THE SHAH'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration in Bombay.

SUNDAY last being the anniversary of the birthday of H. I. M. the Shah of Persia, the foreign Consulates in Bombay flew their flags in honour of the auspicious event. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia, was 'At Home' in the Consulate rooms. Among those who attended the Consulate were: Viscomte de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal; M. A. Polovtsoff, Consul-General for Russia; Mr. W. T. Fee, Consul for U. S. America; Mr. H. T. Dodge, Vice-Consul for U. S. America; M. C. Barret, Consul for France; M. H. Martin, Vice-Consul for France; M. M. Gerard, Consul for Belgium; Dr. E. F. Underwood, Consul for Liberia; Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Amin-ut-Tujjar, Aga A. S. Shah, Aga Mahomed Husein Dehdashter, Aga Mahomed Taki Afshar and others. A telegram of congratulations was sent to His Imperial Majesty on behalf of the Persian subjects in Bombay. Light refreshments were provided.

Next Sunday the Persian Consul entertains a party of leading Persian and Mahomedan gentlemen at breakfast, at Walkeshwar, in honour of the Shah's birthday. Over 60 invitations have been issued.

A DOCTOR'S CLAIM.

High Court Proceedings.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard the suit in which Dr. Cuthbert Ralph Marret sued Mr. Charles Vernon, for Rs. 2,170, with interest at 6 per cent. from 2nd February, and costs, being fees for medical attendance upon Mr. Vernon's son from August 1905 to October of the same year. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated, among other things, that the plaintiff was a Bachelor of Medicine, and a Master of Surgery of the University of Aberdeen. He had established himself in Bombay as a medical practitioner for the last thirteen years. In August last, Mr. Vernon's son was taken ill. The illness having assumed a serious aspect, plaintiff was called. He paid numerous day-and-night visits, and called other medical men in consultation. He had to devote his time exclusively to his patient, and had to refuse other work which entailed his leaving the precincts of the Fort. After the recovery of the patient in October, he calculated that his usual charges would exceed Rs. 2,000 for the case; but in consideration of the prolonged course of treatment, he sent in a bill for Rs. 1,500 only. Instead of paying it, defendant on 25th October wrote an offensive letter declining to pay the same, and offered Rs. 800. Correspondence ensued. On a detailed calculation, plaintiff's bill amounted to Rs. 2,170, which he claimed from the defendant. For exclusive attendance on certain days he had charged Rs. 100, which was a considerably reduced amount. Defendant tendered only Rs. 800 in full satisfaction of plaintiff's claim; but the plaintiff declined to accept the sum. Hence the suit.

Defendant, in the course of his written statement, said that he had no knowledge of the correctness or otherwise of the medical qualifications of the plaintiff. The Doctor, who had been attending defendant's son, was sent for on 12th August; but did not arrive. Plaintiff lived on the ground-floor of the same building, (Lansdowne House, Wellington Lines,) in which defendant lived; he was called in, and he attended defendant's son. At first plaintiff diagnosed the ailment as ordinary fever; but on 16th August, he said it was enteric of a mild type. Plaintiff had not devoted himself, as he had said, for some days exclusively to the defendant's son. The letter of 25th October was not offensive: defendant craved the Court's leave to refer to it. The sum of Rs. 800, which he had offered to the plaintiff, was more than sufficient. When plaintiff paid two visits on a former occasion to the defendant's family, he charged Rs. 5 per visit. Plaintiff was not entitled to obtain consultation-fees for consulting with other doctors. At any rate, the fees were excessive and unreasonable. Plaintiff did not pay 150 visits: assuming that he did Rs. 800 was a proper remuneration. In October, there were not 12 attendances: only 7 visits, five of which were along with Major Street, I. M. S. The sum of Rs. 100 per day was excessive and unreasonable. The suit, in so far as the plaintiff claimed to receive any sum in excess of Rs. 800, should be dismissed with costs.

The letter of 25th October 1905, referred to by both parties, was: "Dr. Marrett, I sent your bill to Mrs. Vernon; and she, like myself, thinks the charge made by you as exorbitant. We expected a bill from you for about Rs. 750 or Rs. 800, and would have been willing to meet the same; but your present bill for Rs.1,500 (considering the circumstances), is more than I am prepared to meet. I return your bill; and will thank you to alter the same to the sum I have named.—Yours Faithfully, Charles Vernon.

When the case was called on, arbitration was suggested.

Mr. Bahadurji said he would agree to refer the case to the arbitration of Dr. Quicke.

Mr. Strangman said the plaintiff was only a five rupee doctor, and the learned counsel would agree to refer the matter to the Commissioner.

Mr. Bahadurji said he did not agree to refer the matter to Dr. Quicke.

Mr. Strangman said then the case must go on. The learned counsel raised issues, and said the matter must go to the Commissioner.

In answer to the Judge, Mr. Bahadurji said the plaintiff was Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the University of Aberdeen. Counsel said the defendant's letter was couched in offensive terms. Instead of asking for a reduction of the amount of the bill, Rs. 1,500, the defendant treated the plaintiff's claim in a cavalier manner and asked him to reduce it to Rs. 800. He ought to have asked for the reduction in a courteous terms. The learned counsel read the correspondence which had passed between the parties.

At this stage further enquiry was adjourned.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING CO., LTD.

The twenty-second ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held last evening at its registered office, Macmillan Building Hornby Road, Mr. D. H. Glade presiding. The report stated:—

The Directors beg to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1906. The cotton crop in the Berars during the past season was an average one and 39,972 bales were pressed in Dhamangaon under joint-working account against 38,370 bales of last year. The result of the year's working shows a net profit of Rs. 14,733-14-6. Out of this the Directors have transferred Rs. 1,000 to Reserve Fund Account and Rs. 2,000 to Depreciation Account for depreciation of machinery. From the balance they recommend a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, which will absorb Rs. 10,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 1733-14-6 to be carried forward to next year's account. This year one new Cotton Press has been erected at Dhamangaon which began working on 13th April 1906. The audited accounts and the Director's report were received and adopted. The declaration of a dividend was sanctioned and Directors in place of those who retire by rotation re-elected. Auditors for the ensuing year were appointed and their remuneration fixed. A vote of thanks to the chairman, secretaries and managers closed the meeting.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING CO., LTD.

The twenty-fourth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at its registered office in Hornby Road, last evening, Mr. D. H. Glade, chairman of the Board, presiding. The report stated as follows:—

The Directors beg to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1906. The cotton crop in the Berars during the past season was an average one and 70,903 bales were pressed in Khangaum against 68,426 bales of last year, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 11,708-13-7 for your Company. Out of this the Directors have transferred: Rs. 1,000 to depreciation of machinery account.

To recommend a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, free of incometax, absorbing Rs. 9,600, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,108-13-7 to next year's account. The presses and machinery are in good working order. The audited accounts and the Directors' report were read and adopted. Directors in lieu of those who retire by rotation appointed, a dividend declared, and Auditors for the ensuing year appointed and their remuneration fixed. A vote of thanks to the chairman, secretaries and managers terminated the proceedings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	[illegible]
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	11	5	111
Total plague deaths to date	133,535		
Same date last year	10	9	70

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
12	11

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JODHPUR.

False Personation by a Rajput.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Pettighara, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Sardar Singh Mangal Singh, a young Rajput, with personating His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur at Baroda. Mr. Pettighara applied for a remand pending a "prima facie" case being forwarded by the Baroda State authorities. The case was remanded till the 14th instant.

The circumstances which led to the arrest of the accused are somewhat peculiar. It is alleged that on Sunday afternoon he arrived at Baroda, engaged two or three servants and called on Mr. Dadachanji, Dewan of Baroda. He introduced himself as the Maharajah of Jodhpur. He was received with due honour. He next visited Rao Bahadur Khaserao Jadhav, companion to Prince Feteh Sing Rao, of Baroda. He told Mr. Khaserao that some serious difference had arisen between himself and the officers of the State and he had in consequence left his State. The accused was thereupon accommodated in a Royal Palace and treated with hospitality befitting the position of a Maharajah. The State officials then conferred with Captain Pritchard, Assistant Political Agent at Baroda, who happened to have seen the Maharajah of Jodhpor on a previous occasion. Captain Pritchard informed them that the Maharajah of Jodhpur had some marks on his hands and legs due to morphia injection. Considering this a good test for identifying the person, they went back to the palace and they saw similar marks on his neck and hands. Being convinced of his identity they had the man dressed in royal robes and arranged an evening party in his honour. In the meanwhile a consultation took place as to what should be done with this Maharajah, as the Ruler of the Baroda State was away in Europe. They decided to persuade him to return to his Capital, and they accordingly engaged him in a conversation when, he blurted out that he was a great friend of the Maharajah Scindia. As the latter is on a short visit to Bombay, they decided to send him to Bombay. Accordingly on Monday morning, the supposed Maharajah, accompanied by Mr. Khaserao and other officers, arrived in Bombay and put up at Watson's Annexe. The best room available was furnished for the reception of the Maharajah. Subsequently in the afternoon, Maharajah Scindia called at the Annexe and on seeing the man immediately discovered the trick. Later on the Bombay Agent of the Jodhpur State also saw the accused and exposed him. Being taxed for having imposed on the Baroda authorities, he admitted that he was not the Maharajah but only the dressing boy. The police were communicated with and the accused was then arrested.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Defence of Wagering Contracts.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Scott delivered judgment in the suit of Wadilal Virchand and others against Mavji Liladhar. The plaintiff claimed a decree for Rs. 5,000, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from 4th November, 1904, and costs. The claim was based on a receipt, signed by the defendant, in which he had acknowledged having received the amount in question in cash. The defence was that no such advance had been made to the defendant, as alleged. A sum of Rs. 5,547 was due by the defendant for difference on an account being taken of their respective liabilities, on certain wagering contracts in castor seeds. Rs. 547 only were paid in cash by the defendant, and he passed the receipt for the balance. Defendant contended that the Rs. 5,000, for which the receipt was passed, could not be recovered in a Court of Law, because it had been passed in respect of difference of amount due on wagering transactions. The learned Judge said that he had both the plaintiff and the defendant in the witness-box, and had on opportunity of judging of their demeanor. He had, consequently, come to a very definite conclusion that the plaintiff was a much more satisfactory witness than the defendant; as his story was borne out by the books, the Court accepted it. The contracts in question were not wagering contracts; the receipt was, therefore, not passed by the defendant for difference on wagering contracts. There was a valid and legal consideration for the receipt, the sum being legally due. Defendant had claimed Rs. 2,000 as damages, for proceedings for attachment before judgment by the plaintiff. But there was no actual attachment before judgment. Before the matter was argued in Chambers, the defendant agreed to deposit security for the plaintiff's claim. A question arose, whether under these circumstance, damages could be claimed. Mr. Bhandarkar, the counsel for the defendant, when asked, frankly admitted to the Court, that he could not carry the case further. There was a consent-order: therefore the force of the above contentions was admitted, as it would have been difficult to prove that the defendant had suffered any damage to his reputation thereby. This issue was also found in favour of the plaintiff. Decree against the defendant for Rs. 5,000, with interest and costs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 20.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon Mr H A Sim. C I E. of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Vice-Consul for the Argentine Republic whether permanently or temporarily in office, is granted the privilege of private entree to Govt House at Calcutta.

The services of Mr R A Lamb, C I E. of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 14th July.

The services of Capt W S Patton, M B, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment with the Drainage Committee:—Capt G E Seewart, M B, I M S and Lieut A H Proctor, I M S.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—Capt F A F Barnardo, M D I M S, and Capt L Cook, M B, I M S.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam:—Capt H B Steen, M B, I M S and Capt O St J Moses, M D, I M S.

The services of Capt H A J Gidney, F R C S E, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G O Coombs, Extra-Assist Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, to be Assist Instructor of the Forest College, with effect from the 10th July.

Mr G R Long, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade in charge of the Pegu Circle, of which he relieved Mr F J Branthwaite on the 24th July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major J P Blakeway, R E, Exce Engr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Supdg Engr with effect from the 28th July during the absence of Mr. F. W M Scott, Supdg Eng on privilege.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut H J Mackenzie, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Comr and Agent to the Govr Genl in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr K B Wagle, Deputy Account Genl Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd of July.

Mr L B Ward, Probationer attached to the office of the Accountant Genl, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is transferred to the office of the Accountant Genl, United Provinces, with effect from the 5th of July.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Brevet-Col G B Renny, I A Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 23rd of July.

Brevet-Col G A Williams, I A, Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 30th of July.

Mr A H Arnold, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept Secunderabad Division, is granted an extention of leave on medical certificate from 10th to 26th May both days inclusive.

THE Southern Maratha Railway Board have approved of the continuance of through service between Bangalore and Secunderabad which saves a halt of seven hours at Guntakal. This is a great boon to passengers travelling to Bangalore from Bombay and Secunderabad.

BY THE WAY.

MR. EDWARD WHYMPER.

MR. Edward Whymper, who is celebrating, by a great banquet at Zermatt, the anniversary of his first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865, made some half a dozen attempts of climb that formidable mountain before success crowned his efforts, His mistake lay in attacking the peak from the Italian side, where it looks easier than it is. From Zermatt, on the contrary, the ascent, in favourable weather, is easier than it looks, though the particular point at which the well-remembered accident occurred would still be a tough nut to crack if it were not for its drapery of ropes. Another occasion on which Mr. Whymper broke fresh and difficult ground was in his first crossing of the Moming Pass from Zinal to Zermatt. An immense ice avalanche, twice the height of Cleopatra's Needle, fell across his track, and only just missed sweeping him and his party away. The guide-books to Zermatt and Chamonix which Mr. Whymper has written are models of that kind of literature.

NEWMARKET.

Newmarket, has been famous for its races since the time of James I. Some horses had reached the coast of Galloway from one of the ships of the Armada, and the inhabitants, struck by their speed, began to amuse themselves with racing. From that date the sport, which had always existed, developed. James I. erected at Newmarket a palatial house, which was rebuilt by Charles II. Cromwell kept racers, and James II. was passionately devoted to the pastime. It was not 'till much later, however, that racemeetings took their present from, and the Jockey Club was not founded until the reign of George II.

MONSIEUR DE PRESSENSE.

M. de Pressense, now so conspicuous by his attacks on General Mercier, is one of the few French Protestants, and the son of a Protestant divine. As a journalist he has long sustained a double *role*, writing leading articles, mainly on foreign politics, for *Le Temps*, and preaching the gospel of Socialism in the columns of such organs as *L'Auroere*. He is rather a solid than a brilliant writer, but he always makes sure of his facts, and is a valuable advocate of any cause that he adopts. He upheld the demand for the revision of the Dreyfus case almost from the first, and was not satisfied with giving the movement the support of his pen, but also undertook many lecturing tours for the purpose of enlightening the provincials as to the rights of the case.

THROUGH FIFTY MILLION MILES OF METEORS.

The earth has just entered on that portion of its orbit which intersects the orbit of the Perseid meteors, and for a whole month—during which it covers nearly 50,000,000 miles—our globe will be ploughing its way though the countless myriads of this remarkably prolific swarm of celestial brickbats. The great majority will escape an actual collision with the earth, but those unfortunate enough to be netted in our atmosphere will, by reason of the intense friction thus generated, be instantly cremated, and in their brief and final state of incandescence become visible in the form of shooting stars. The region of the sky from which the Preseids radiate is for the next four weeks in the north-east during darkness, just beneath the well-defined "W" in the constellation Cassiopeia.

MR. CARNEGIE AS A BUSINESS MAN.

Some interesting details concerning Mr. Carnegie's business methods are supplied in an article on "The Romance of Steel and Iron" which appears in the July number of *Munsey's Magazine*. He was never a speculator, seldom a pioneer. He had millions for an improvement, but not a cent for a gamble. He never bought or sold a share of stock through a stock exchange. The moment Wall Street stepped in he stepped out. "Speculation is the counterfeit of business," he says. "It is a parasite which feeds upon values, and creates none." Much of his commercial daring was more apparent than real. Generally, he waited until a new invention had been thoroughly tested by other men; then, if it was satisfactory, he rushed in with a vigour and vim that caused the outside world to regard him as the original pioneer,

TRUE TO STEEL.

No business man, we are farther told, ever scattered his interests so widely at first, nor concentrated them so completely as soon as he had established himself, as Mr Carnegie. After 1873 there was nothing in the world for him but steel. Almost every rich American who has made his fortune in industry has shifted his capital into railroad, bank, or real estate investments, for the sake of security and social standing. To this rule Mr. Carnegie is the most notable exception. He became, and he remains, the greatest of all steel capitalists. Year after year the bulk of his profits went back into the business. No persuasive company-promoter could make the slightest impression upon his armourplated indifference. And he inspired the same spirit of concentration in his partners.

A GREATER MIRACLE THAN MOSES WROUGHT.

Mr. Carnegie was the first steel-maker to throw good machinery on the scrap-heap merely because it was a little out of date. At one Saturday noon meeting of the Carnegie directors, on January 7, 1899, in less than thirty minutes the immense sum of two million five hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars was voted to be spent on improvements. In two years twenty millions were expended. "I gave Thomas a quarter of a million for his patents, and as there was some little indefiniteness about one point in the contract, I gave him fifty thousand more," said Carnegie airily to the writer. Thomas and Gilchrist, two young English chemists, were the inventors of the "basic process," by means of which steel could be made from ores that were high in phosphorus. "Those two young men did more for England's greatness than all her kings and queens put together," said he. "Moses struck the rock and brought forth water, but they struck the useless phosphorus ore and transformed it into steel—a greater miracle." When the pioneer had demonstrated the value of chemistry to the iron and steel industry, Carnegie brought Dr. Fricke from Germany and paid him a salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year to be the company's chemist. Before the first year was out Dr. Fricke had earned his salary over and over again, by enabling the company to use ores that were considered by steel men to be unavailable.

RIPE HOLLY IN JULY.

Holly berries—red, ripe, and Christmassy—are not the most usual of hedgerow decorations in July. But they may be seen in all their winter glory at this very moment on a tree standing by the wayside about half a mile on the London side of the little Sussex village of Cuckfield. How it is that the birds have left this one free alone and spared its berrie is a mystery, but the fact and last year's berries remain, although the tree has blossomed again this summer, and is now swelling its new season's crop of hard green berries against the coming of another Christmas. You might go all over the kingdom and not find anywhere another holly tree bearing two years' crops simultaneously.

ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.

Whatever you do, don't change your mind
When once you have picked your panel.

A reference lately made by a contemporary to Adam Lindsay Gordon calls to remembrance an instance of his reckless riding. On the narrow road that passes over Mount Gambier, in South Australia, a stone mark the place where, with only the half-chain road as a take-off for his horse, under the impulse of a daredevil bet, he leapt a stout red gum three-panel fence. He landed safely on the thirty feet or so of space that lies between the fence and the banks of the Blue Lake, that fall at this spot a sheer three hundred feet to the waters whose unfathomed depths lie in the crater of an extinct volcano. Swinging his horse round on the very verge of the precipice for the return leap, he successfully negotiated the panela second time.

The leap, the rise from the springy turf,
The rush through the buoyant air,
And the light shock landing—the veriest serf
Is an emperor then and there.

TO THE MOTHERS OF ENGLAND.

(At a meeting of the Colchester Peace Society a lady speaker implored mothers not to give tin soldiers and air-guns to their children.)

Mothers of England! take heed to my singing;
Mothers of Britain! give ear to my lay;
Long has it grieved me to see you all bringing
Up your small sons in so brutal a way:
Soldiers and cannons and air-guns are toys
Scarcely adapted for nice little boys!

Why thus remind them of blood-letting quarrels?
Why let them revel in gory campaigns?
Mothers of England! you're sapping their morals:
Mothers of Britain! you're spoiling their brains!
Think! ere your youngsters much older have grown,
They may be putting up fights of their own!

Look at young Bobby preparing for battle!
Stop him before reinforcements have come;
Snatch from the baby that horrible rattle,
Don't you perceive that it sounds like a drum?
Willie, that shell! 'Twill your morals corrode
Should it remind you of those that explode!

Mothers! your boys from their scarlet depravity
While there is time I am anxious to save;
In the back garden we'll dig a large cavity—
This shall become the tin warriors' grave;
Into it linesman and lancers we'll pack—
Cover them up with the Union Jack!

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PROGRESS OF DRESS REFORM.

THE Secretary of the Healthy and Artistic Dress Union—an organization of dress reformers which has the Countess of Lovelace, Lady Blomfield, Lady Muncaster Mrs. Louise Jopling, and Mrs. G. F. Watts among its vice-presidents—announces in the annual report that the last year has been marked by great progress in dress reform. "Many letters of inquiry have been received," states Mis Maude A. Biggs, "and the interest shown in healthy and artistic dress, both within and without the union, is a remarkable sign of the times. The present fashions seem, moreover, to lend themselves easily to artistic styles, and it is worth noticing that there is nothing now odd or peculiar in the eyes even of the fashionable world in wearing simple or artistic dress without corsets or other distortions." Supporters by the way are not required to make any alteration in their mode of dress, the Committee recognizing that such adoption must be more or less complete according to individual circumstances. The main principles of healthy dress to which the union invites adherence are the abolition of stays, boots and shoes should have heels of such moderate thickness that the weight of the body is evenly distributed, clothing should, by its lightness and convenient mode of support make the smallest possible demand on the muscular strength, and the needlessly frequent changes of fashions should be discouraged.

GUILD OF DRESSMAKERS.

The formation of a guild of dress designers, artists, and dressmakers working in accordance with the principles of healthy and artistic costume, is the interesting proposition made by one of the members of the Union. "By learning to supply the demands of the many educated women who want costumes designed by English people and made under the happiest circumstances, enterprising girls could make the clothing trade a profession instead of a pure business or a slavery. In face of the demand for unfashionable, individualized costumes which is now growing up at the same time that clothes-makers are deploring the scarcity of all-round workers, naturally intelligent and wisely trained, there is no doubt that the art schools would do well to provide a six or twelve months' course in dressmaking as an art and craft. Intelligent workers are lacking much more than intelligent buyers. There is room and pay in the dress trade for a higher class of workers—high school and art school students—who would like to employ special gifts of taste and skill in a craft which would not entail many years of unremunerative study." The proposal is certainly worthy of the careful attention of all who are interested in dress reform.

BALLOONING FOR WOMEN.

Ballooning is recommended by Mrs. Iltid Nicholl, the first lady member of the Aero Club, as one of the most delightful and exhilarating pastimes of the twentieth-century in which women can share without loss of dignity or affectation of "mannishness." "It has always rather amused me," remarks this enthusiast, "that whenever I confess to an unalloyed delight in the pastime, people should still regard me as avowing myself endowed with a spirit of foolhardiness and an unconventional love of adventure beyond the average of my sex. Ballooning with the proper precautions and safeguards, is nowadays one of the safest of sports: witness the fact that before our Aero Club was founded the French Aero Club had registered six hundred ascents without the record of a single mishap. It is also one of the most fascinating. What can appeal to a woman more than to rise for a season above the petty discontents, annoyances, and ambitions of the daily round, into an atmosphere of sure beauty and serenity, which somehow or other seems usually to alter one's whole point of view, and is, therefore, wonderfully restful and refreshing!"

AN AERIAL TOILETTE.

Mrs. Nicholl also lays down the law as to the correct thing in ballooning toilettes. "Aeronauts," she states, "are under no obligation to disguise themselves in goggles or to swathe themselves in folds of chiffon. They also have a pretty free range of choice in the matter of hats, and a neat tailor-made coat and skirt is usually appropriate for any and every emergency. But it is generally advisable, however hot it may be when you set out for a journey in a balloon, to be warmly clad, and always well to take a spare wrap, furs for choice, with you. You never know what temperature you may not be called upon to encounter when once you are far beyond the reach of any means of obtaining an additional wrap."

MR. BEIT'S WILL.

THE features of the will of Mr. Alfred Beit are as follows:

The public bequests total £1,935,000; £1,200,000 (120,000 Rand Mines, Ltd. shares made up to £1,200,000 by cash, if the value of the shares at his death is below that sum) for the promotion, construction, and furtherance of the railways, telegraphs, and telephones, etc., in South and North Rhodesia, Portuguese and German East Africa, and other parts traversed by the Cape-to-Cairo Railway.

£200,000 to the University of Johannesburg, to build and equip buildings on the site recently given by him, including the construction of a tramway, the legacy to lapse in ten years if not applied to such buildings and equipment.

£200,000 for educational, public or charitable purposes in Rhodesia, to be distributed within two years.

£50,000 and 5,000 De Beers Consolidated Preferred shares of £2 10s each (market price to-day 17) to the College for Technology in London University.

£25,000 to the Institute of Medical Sciences Fund, London University.

£25,000 to the Rhodes University, Grahamstown.

£20,000 for educational and charitable purposes in the Transvaal.

£15,000 for the same purposes in or near Kimberley.

£15,000 for the same purposes in Cape Colony, excluding Kimberley.

£10,000 to the Rhodes Memorial Fund, Capetown.

£20,000 to the King Edward VII. Hospital Fund.

£20,000 to Guy's Hospital.

£20,000 for charitable purposes in London.

£20,000 for charitable purposes in Hamburg.

£10,000 to the Union Jack Club, London.

The Reynolds, "Lady Cockburn and her children" to the National Gallery.

The Reynolds, "Mrs. Boone and her daughter, afterwards Lady Drummond," to the Imperial Museum.

A board of trustees is to be constituded, of whom the Bishop of Mashonaland is to be one, to distribute the £200,000 in Rhodesia and the territories within the field of operations of the British South Africa Company.

Eckstein and Co.' are to apply £20,000 for the Transvaal, Mr. Beit's Kimberley firm £15,000 for Kimberley, and Dr. Jameson and Sir Lewis Michell the £15,000 for Cape Colony.

His executors have absolute discretion as to the application of the £20,000 for London charities, and Mr. Beit's mother is to be consulted as to the £20,000 for Hamburg.

The executors and trustees are: Mr. Otto Beit, brother: Mr. Franz Voelklein, cousin, Sir Julius Wernher, partner.

The will is dated April, 18, 1905, and it is recorded that Mr. Beit was a naturalised British subject.

"I believe," says the testator, "that by the promotion, construction, and furtherance generally of railways, telegraphs, including wireless telegraphy, and telephones and kindred or other methods of transmission of persons, goods and messages, civilisation will be best advanced and expedited in Africa for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, whether native or immigrant, and I know from experience how difficult it is at times to find funds for the construction of such methods of transmission in new and undeveloped countries.

"I give to Otto Beit and Julius Charles Wernher and Bourchier Francis Hawksley, of Mincing-lane, London, £120,000, or all, if less in number than 120,000, of my fully-paid shares of five shillings each in the Rand Mines, Limited (yesterday's market price was 5 5-8), and also such sum (if any) in cash as will be requisite to make up the value of the gift to at least £1,200,000."

Mr. Beit directs the three railway trustees to administer the income of the railway fund for the purpose of assisting the promotion, construction, and equipment or furtherance of any such methods of transmission as aforesaid in South and North Rhodesia, Portuguese Africa, both East and West, and German East Africa, and such other parts of Africa as may be traversed in establishing what is known as the Cape-to-Cairo Railway and Cape-to-Cairo telegraph system, including telephones.

LADY ABINGER, Vice-President of the League of Mercy for the Bournemouth District, was unavoidably prevented through illness from attending the Prince and Princess of Wales's Garden Party, but is progressing favourably.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TORTURING ECZEMA AND PSORIASIS

Milk Crust, Tetter, Ringworm, and Scalled Head, and Every Form of Torturing, Disfiguring Humour from Infancy to Age,

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

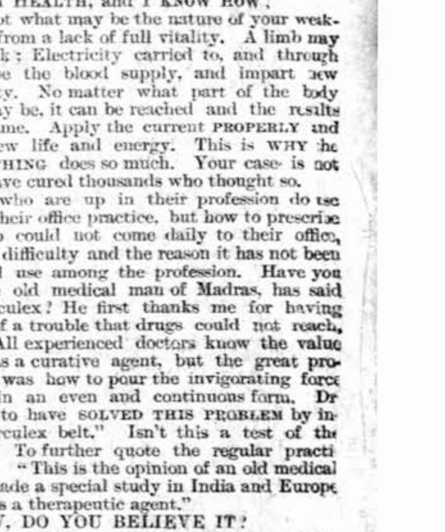
CAPT. GRAHAM'S CURE

Of Distressing Humour by Cuticura. Doctors Took His Money, But Did No Good.

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing under date of June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment did it."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. ☞ Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!



DEAR READER:

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself: "What extravagant claims these doctors make; now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did, and here he says he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT, I would give it a trial. But what's the use thinking of it? I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctors' wonderful belt was doing all he claims for it, and if this Electricity was such a good thing, why don't all doctors use it? I..."

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would soon see that my claims were not extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, was cured exactly as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and ask him. It is a fact: The ONE SIMPLE THING is ELECTRICITY. There is nothing to be compared with it as a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECTRICITY that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot spend your money and KEEP it, can you? But you can get more money if you know how. And so also can you get more STRENGTH and HEALTH, and I know how.

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink; Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, the remedy for that trouble MUST be the same. Apply the current properly and you impart new life and vigour. This is WHY the ONE SIMPLE THING does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands.

All doctors who are up in their profession do use Electricity in their office practice. But how to give it to those who could not come to them daily has been the difficulty, and the reason it has not been more in general use. Have you read what the old medical man of Madras, has said about my Herculex? He says he not only cured himself of a trouble of years standing, but then says: "All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into the body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Herculex belt." Is not this praise of the highest order? To further quote the same practitioner, he says: "This is the opinion of an old medical man who has made a special study in India and Europe of Electricity as a therapeutic agent."

NOW, DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

I have three excellent books, written in plain English, my system of treatment at home by my Electric Herculex. I am anxious to send them to you, particularly. My greatest satisfaction is in convincing the DOUBTFUL. The books are absolutely free, and will be sent on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

Delicious Breakfast SCONES can be made in 15 minutes With Brown & Polson's raising powder "Paisley Flour." (Trade Mark)

Recipe in every Packet

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and Supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th July give the following detail:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was good rain throughout the Provinces during the week. Autumn sowings have been completed or are nearing completion in several districts. Weeding continues. Rice is being transplanted in the south-eastern districts. The standing crops are generally doing well but slight damage by locusts is reported from Almora and Garhwal. Cholera is still prevalent in Hamirpure Almora, and Bahraich. Fodder supplies are ample and prices of food-grains are stationary except in four districts where they are falling and in two where they are rising.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There was heavy rain in Banda and Jalaun and good rain in other districts. Sowings which were retarded for want of rain in Agra have been resumed. The standing crops are doing well and prospects are good. Sowing is finished in Jhansi ; weeding continues. Cholera is still prevalent in the Kulpahar and Rath Tahsils of the Hamirpur District, the general health elsewhere is good. Fodder supplies are sufficient and cattle are in better condition. Prices of foodgrains have fallen in Muttra and Agra but are rising in Hamirpur. The numbers on relief are :—Allahabad Division :—workers 7,000, on gratuitous relief 72,000 ; Agra Division :—workers *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 88,000. Incomplete figures reported from two districts.

PUNJAB.

General and sufficient rain has fallen in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Rawalpindi and parts of Hissar ; all the other reporting districts except Lyallpur and Multan have also received light to moderate rain, but the rainfall is in considerable defect over most of the Province and in particular in the Central and South-West Punjab. The prices of food-grains are generally unsettled ; wheat in rising in the Central Punjab and falling in Rohtak, Gurgaon, and Rawalpindi. Sowings of autumn crops continue but are restricted in parts of Shahpur and Sialkot for want of rain. Autumn sowings have been completed in Delhi and weeding of autumn crops is in progress. Ploughings for the next spring crops have commenced in Delhi and Gurgaon. The standing crops have benifitted greatly by the recent rain and their condition and prospects are good to average, prospects are however poor in Ferozepore. Locusts appeared in parts of Ambala but did no damage ; grasshoppers and insects have done slight damage to young crops in several districts. The condition of cattle is good and fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Rohtak—on works 3,595, on gratuitous relief 5,489 ; total 9,084. The decrease in the numbers on relief is due to the good rains during the week. Distress is decreasing, people are generally resorting to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good. Relief measures are sufficient. The public health is good.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain averaging from 2 to 61 cents fell all over the Province during the week except in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is needed in all districts. The autumn crops are being sown. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Harvest prospects and outturn of crops are fair. Canal water is sufficient. Floods have occurred in the river Indus ; the Kilapani supply is below average; there is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 14¼ to 18 ; gram 15¾ to 19 ; maize 15 to 19½ and *bajra* 13 to 13¾ seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall of the week was nearly general ; Bikaner received 223 cents in one district and showers in others ; Marwar 56 to 414 in eighteen districts, less in others ; Jaisalmer 62 to 110 in three districts ; Sirohi 325 ; Udaipur 539 ; Hill Tracts of Mewar 839 ; Partabgarh 172 ; Bundi 202 ; Tonk 111 ; Shahpura 120 ; Kotah 206 and from 115 to 185 in five districts ; Jhalawar 260, and very heavy rain in three districts ; Jaipur 190 in one district and showers in others ; Kishangarh only showers ; Alwar 46 ; Karauli 38 ; Bharatpur 145 ; Dholpur 98 ; Ajmer 32 ; Merwara 73. Prospects have improved in Bharatpur and Dholpur but more rain is still needed in parts of the latter State, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, and Ajmer-Merwara. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, but are retarded from excessive rain in one district of Jhalawar. The standing crops are generally doing well and are being weeded ; they have been damaged by field insects in one district of Mewar and slightly by locusts in Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is now improved and pasturage is sufficient. Prices have risen in Bharatpur ; and fallen in Jaipur, Kishangarh, and Ajmer.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Ajmer—on works, 749, on gratuitous relief 993, total 1,742 ; Merwara—on works 9, 548, on gratuitous relief 5048, total 14,596. total for district 16, 338. Native States :—Marwar—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 1,030, total 1,030 ; Mewar—on works 950, on gratuitous relief 70, total 1,020 ; Shahpura—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 10, total 10 ; Tonk—on works 1,596, on gratuitous relief 682, total 2,278 ; Jaipur—on works 4,700, on gratuitous relief 332, total 5,032 ; Kishangarh—on works 1,421, on gratuitous relief 2,616 total 4,037 ; Alwar—on works 1,623, on gratuitous relief 1,718, total 3,341; Eastern State—on works 4,218, on gratuitous relief 2,258, total 6,476 ; total Native States 23,224. Prices vary between 121 seers per rupee in Karauli and 15 seers in Alwar. Cholera is prevalent in parts of Karauli, Bharatpur, and Dholpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall general. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. The condition of the standing crops is good. Pasturage is good in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Malwa and sufficient in Bundelkhand, Indore and Bhopawar. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand ; normal in Bhopal ; are rising in Bundelkhand ; and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—in Gwalior good rain has fallen all over the affected area. The numbers on relief are :—Gwalior—on works 5,750, on gratuitous relief 2,750, total 8,500 ; in Bundelkhand—on works 6,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000. total 9,000 ; grand total 17,500. Prices in Bundelkhand 11 11/16 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Light to moderate rain has fallen throughout the Provinces during the week except in Nimar ; the heaviest falls were in Mandla 6¼ inches, Bilaspur 5½ inches, Damoh and Drag each 4½ inches, and Jubbulpore 4 inches ; the rainfall in the remaining districts ranged from 3¾ inches in Raipur to 22 cents in Buldana. Rain is still required in the Narsinghpur tahsil but a break for completion of sowings in parts of Seoni, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur and Buldana is badly wanted. Weeding and transplantation of rice are backward in most districts because of the continued wet-weather. Cotton, *tur* and *til* seedlings have been somewhat damaged by rain in Nagpur, Chanda, Akola, Buldana and Bhandara. Some crops in Chanda along the Wainganga have been washed away by floods. The area under autumn crops in Saugor is larger than last year and rice sowings in Balaghat are estimated at 10 per cent. above last year's area. More of the best kind of rice is being sown in Jubbulpore. Thining and weeding continue in Chhattisgarh. The condition of the people in Bilaspur is all that could be desired. Prospects, on the whole, are good. Fodder is sufficient everywhere except in Balaghat. Wheat is dearer in Drug and Bilaspur ; rice is dearer in Bilaspur ; gram is cheaper in Hoshangabad and dearer in Balaghat ; *juar* is 1¼ and 3 seers per rupee cheaper in Chhindwara, Bhandara, and Buldana respectively, but is unobtainable in Hoshangababad and Narshinghpur. Prices of food-grains are at scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat and Bilaspur.

BARODA.

For week ending 21st July 1906. The numbers on relief are :—on works 1,880, on gratuitous relief 148, total 2,028.

The number on relief during the week was 257,855, a deccase of 1,8451,

The Bombay returns have already been published.

The District Board, Guntur, is negotiating with Government for a loan of Rs. 14 lakhs to construct a line of Railway from Guntur to Repalli *via* Tenali, a length of 38 miles. The prospects of the line are said to be exceedingly good as it will traverse the rich grain and cotton tracts of the Kistna and its delta. Should Government be disposed to grant the loan, the construction of the line will be entrusted to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The exhibition of the Græco-Roman branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, which forms the second portion of the society's exhibition at King's College, is one of the greatest interest to all lovers of literature. The work of Drs. Hunt and Grenfell in the Fayoum has resulted in bringing to light a totally undreamt-of wealth of literary material from the rubbish-heaps or waste-paper baskets of Græco-Roman Egypt.

Although this year we do not find any such grand trouvaille as the "Sayings of Jesus," there are a number of fragments of the greatest interest to the classical scholar and historian. These fragments come chiefly from Oxyrynchus and from El Hibet, near Beni Suef, the majority of the papyri from the latter having been taken from the cartonage of mummy cases of the Ptolemaic age. Among the classical fragments are portions of the "Iliad" or "Odyssey" of Homer, of works of Plato and Euripides and several unknown authors. In this section of literature one fragment of especial value is a treatise on musical criticism, which with reasonable certainty may be attributed to Hippias. It is a most scathing attack on the pedantic school of Damnon the Athenian. In biting sarcasm it is equal to any product of modern journalism, as the following extracts will show. He commences :—"It has often been a surprise to me, ye men of Hellas, that certain persons who make displays foreign to their own arts should pass unobserved. They claim to be musical and select, and compare tunes, bestowing indiscriminate praise on some, blame on others. They assert that cerain tunes make us temperate, others wise, others just, others cowardly, etc." But, as is often the case, the sting of the criticism is in the tail :—"Such is their confidence that they waste all their tunes upon the strings harping worse than the worst harpers, singing worse than the worst singers, making comparisons worse than the worst rhetoricians, and, in fact doing everything worse than anyone else." This is certainly a gem of criticism worth rescuing from the packing of a mummy case.

Passing to documents of a more general character, we have one of considerable historical value. It relates to the process regarding the theft of a temple seal by a certain Chesemenis and his son. The high priest who makes the charge accuses the robbers of having taken the seal in order to use it for the letters of a certain Manetho ; from the indications of the high position of this latter person and the date 241 B. C. it would appear that we have here a reference to the great Egyptian historian and chronologist. Another document comes as a surprise as showing the perfect organization of official life in Ptolemaic times, being dated 255 B.C. It is evidently the day-book of the registered letter office of the post-office of the Fayoum. In it are recorded the day and hour at which certain letters for the King or Government officials reached the office. Here we have the name of the postman who brought them, the official who received them, and, in the case of letters containing money or orders for money or corn bills, the name of the money-carrier by whom they were despatched. As Dr. Grenfell says, "The day book of a modern post-office could be no more accurate in its entries."

Among the documents of more human interest are letters for money, receipts for rent, records of the payment of the police tax, and the tax for the district medical man. The labour question was then to the fore and we have the letter of an agent to the Governor of the district, complaining of a strike of quarrymen and asking for their arrest. The housekeeping accounts of a steward to his master are full of quaint items—milk for the children, oil for lamps, medicine, string, and vegetables. Then several documents relating to the beer and wine trade, and a curious calendar of the Saite nome, which is of considerable value as a test for the wandering year. The collection is one which serves to show the immense literary activity in Egypt, and the perfect bureaucratic organization in the centuries immediately preceding and following the Christain era.

Some discussion has been raised by the title of a recently published novel, "The Bar Sinister." It is pointed out by the few superior souls that are still acquainted with the interesting but superannuated science of heraldry that this phrase is a solecism. It is true that there cannot possibly be such a thing as a "bar sinister," because a bar is drawn horizontally across the shield which it adorns, and so can hardly be said to be either sinister or dexter—to spring from the right side or the left. Heralds speak of a bend sinister or dexter—though in the latter case they usually say a bend simply,—meaning a broad mark drawn diagonally across the shield from the left or right. It must be remembered that the dexter and sinister, right and left, sides of the shield are defined from the view-point of the man who holds it, not of the spectator who faces it. The most common sign of illegitimacy was a baton sinister placed on the paternal shield, a baton being a short and narrow bend which did not stretch right across the shield. But, for some reason which is hidden in the mists of antiquity, the phrase "a bar sinister" has become the euphemism for illegitimacy in common English speech, and it is rather pedantic to object to it on the plea of strict heraldic accuracy. It is characteristic of Scott's keen sense of the fitness of things that he makes his antiquary talk, with minute precision, of "the baton sinister, the mark of illegitimacy, extended diagonally through both coats upon the shield," whereas a rough-and-ready soldier like Dunois is permitted to exclaim that his "bar sinister shall never be surmounted by the coronet of Croye." The distinction is notable, since there is no doubt that Scott, with his keen interest in heraldry and other gabions of the past, was perfectly well aware that a "bar sinister" was a vulgarism, and a contradiction in terms. What was good enough for Scott may surely be permitted to a modern novelist.

The Photographic Convention, which met at Southampton, is just of age—this being its twenty-first annual meeting,—and it is natural that its members should have descanted alike on the past and the future of their interesting art. It may be permissible to doubt whether we shall ever reach that stage of which the president dreamed, when the progress of science will make it possible for us to secure portraits of our friends, no matter how far they may be separated from us by land or water. The Rontgen rays, with all deference be it said, have nothing to do with this possibility. We are on surer ground when we speak of the early forecasts of photographic successes. So many people nowadays make a hobby of their cameras that it is worth while recalling the curious predictions of photography which are to be found in old books. Fenelon seems to have been the first to embark upon this kind of scientific prophecy. In his imaginary travels the author of "Telemaque" transported us to a land in which there was no need of painters. "If anyone desired to possess the portrait of a friend," he wrote, "a copy of a beautiful landscape, or any other object, great basins of gold or silver were filled with water, in front of which the object that it was desired to copy was placed. After a certain time the water froze and became a mirror of crystal, on which there remained an indestructible image of the desired object."

The salts of silver have played so important a part in the development of photography that the choice of that metal shows a curious happiness in Fenelon's prediction. A still nearer approach to the marvellous achievements of photography was attained by a forgotten French writer, Tiphaigne de la Roche, who was a graduate of the provincial University of Caen, and died in 1774. He wrote a number of pseudo-scientific romances, in one of which he describes a singular land, called in an anagram of the author's Christian name Giphantie, which was inhabited by the descendants of the genii to whom it had been assigned on the day before Adam was placed in Paradise—chronology is nothing if not precise. In this country the inhabitants were in the habit of making pictures by coating a piece of cloth with a "subtle substance"—possibly collodion—which they placed in front of the thing they desired to reproduce. "The first effect of the cloth is similar to that of a mirror, but by means of its viscous nature the prepared canvas, as is not the case with the mirror, retains a facsimile of the object. . . . The canvas is then removed and deposited in a dark place. An hour later the impression is dry, and you have a picture the more precious in that art cannot impair its truthfulness." As we say nowadays—with a certain lack of accuracy—"the camera cannot lie." It has been suggested, with considerable plausibility, that both these predictions of photography were founded on some form of the camera obscura, which was invented by Porta about the middle of the sixteenth century, and which must often have suggested to those who used it the possibility of fixing its brightly-coloured and moving pictures of external objects. But, all the same., the provision of the marvels of photography is sufficiently striking.

An interesting relic was just been sold by auction in the shape of the desk-chair which was used by Oliver Goldsmith when he wrote "The Traveller" and "The Deserted Village." This piece of furniture had a well-authenticated pedigree, and accordingly fetched £39—not a very large sum if we consider its association with one of the most lovable personalities in our literature. It was in the Islington lodgings, where Johnson found poor Goldy in distress in 1764 and relieved him by carrying off the manuscript of the "Vicar of Wakefield" and selling it to Newbery for £60, that this desk-chair first emerged into fame. Sir Joshua Reynolds—"by flattery unspoilt"—has told the world how he once visited Goldsmith there, when Mrs. Fleming was in an amiable mood, and found him bending over something at his desk, and at the same time holding up his finger in rebuke every now and then to a little dog which he was training to sit on its haunches in a corner of the room. Reynolds ventured to peep over Goldsmith's shoulder at his manuscript, saw that it was a poem, and was able to read and remember one couplet, by which he afterwards identified it with "The Traveller" when that exquisite poem took the town by storm a few months later and laid the foundations of Goldsmith's fame.

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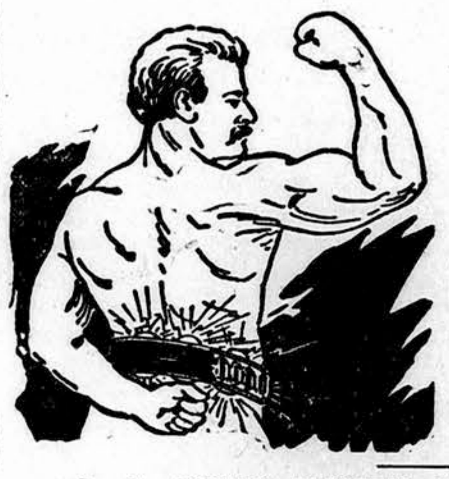

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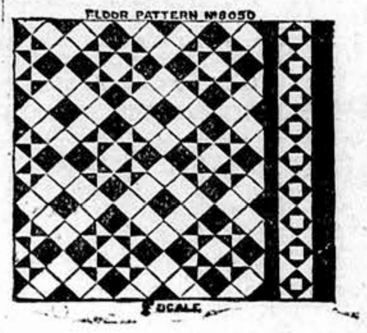

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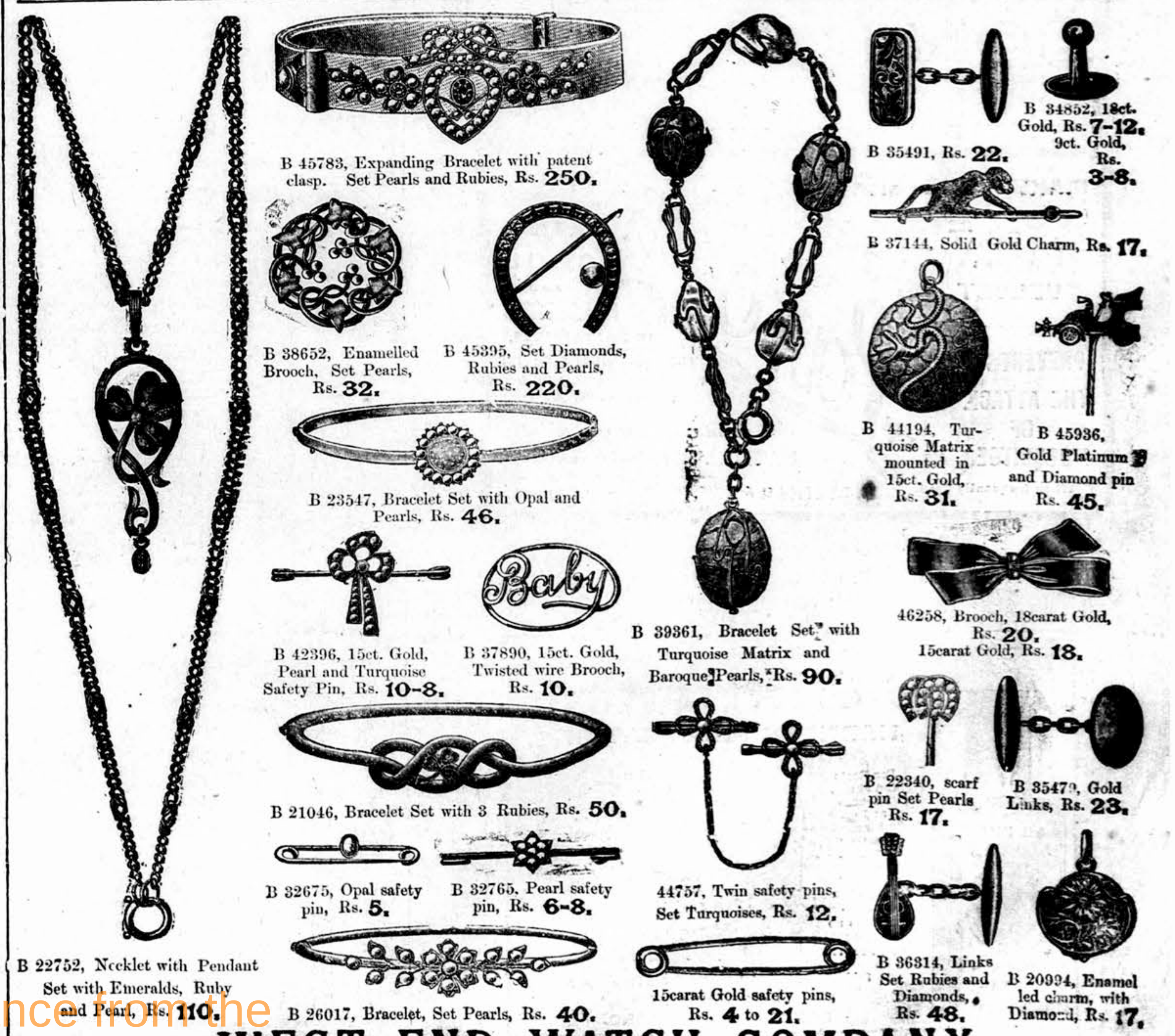

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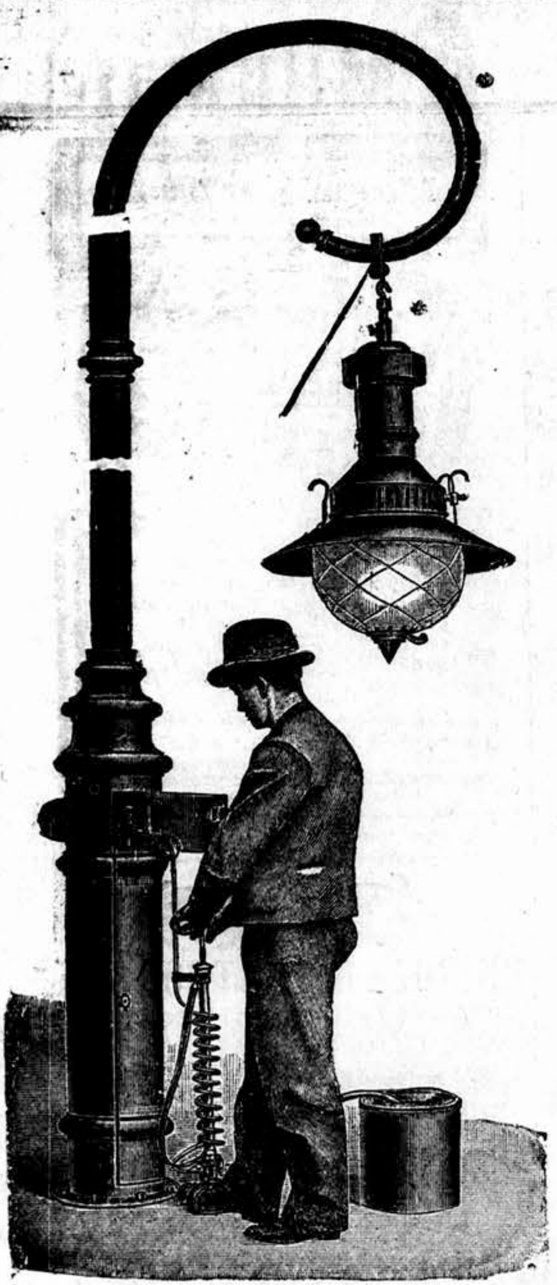

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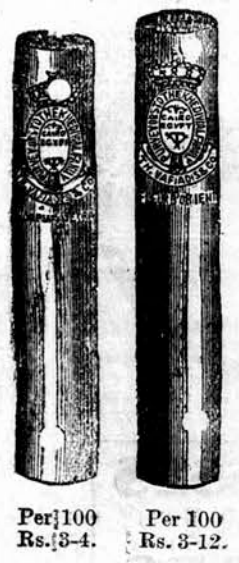

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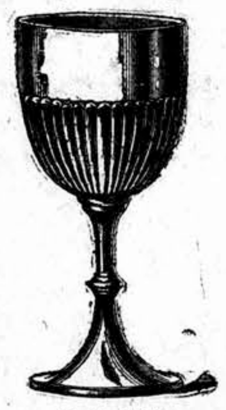

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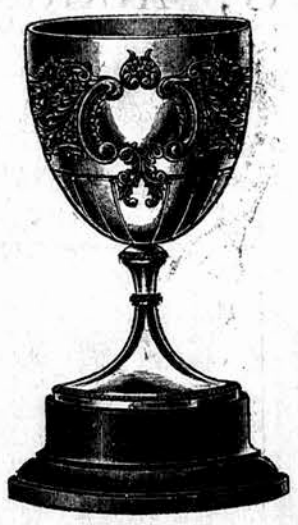

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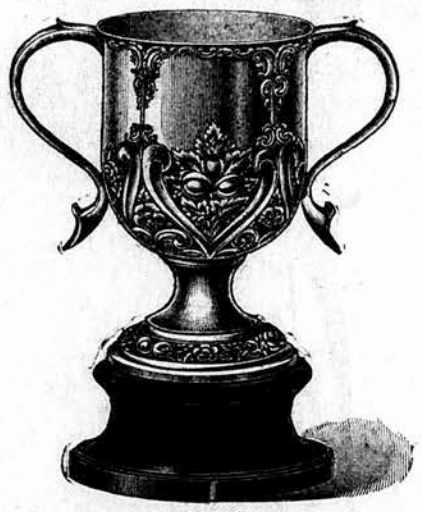

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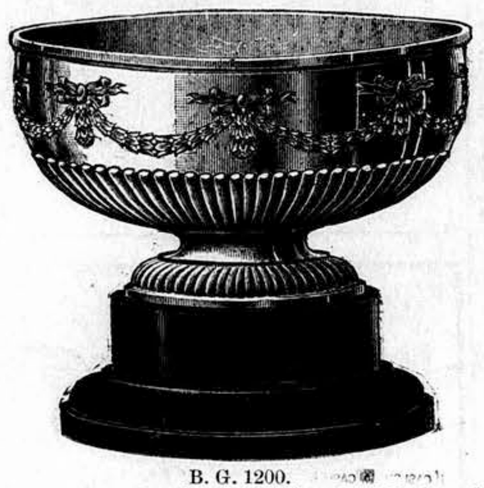

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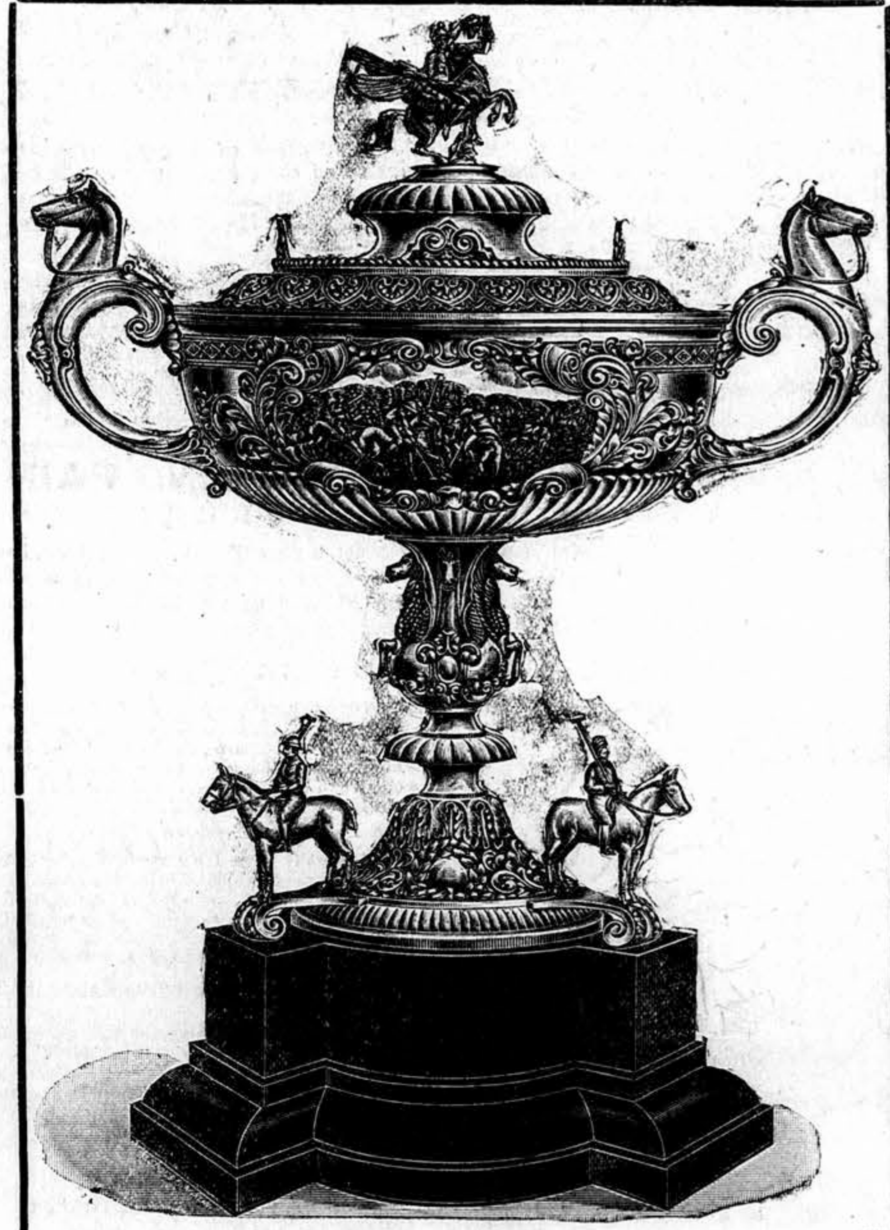

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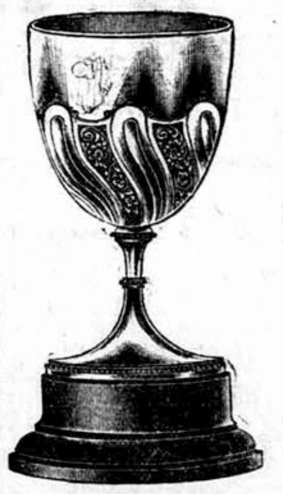

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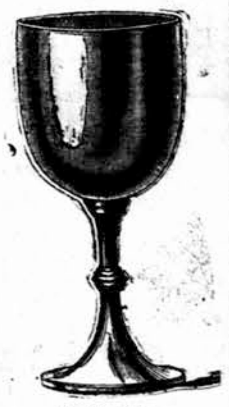

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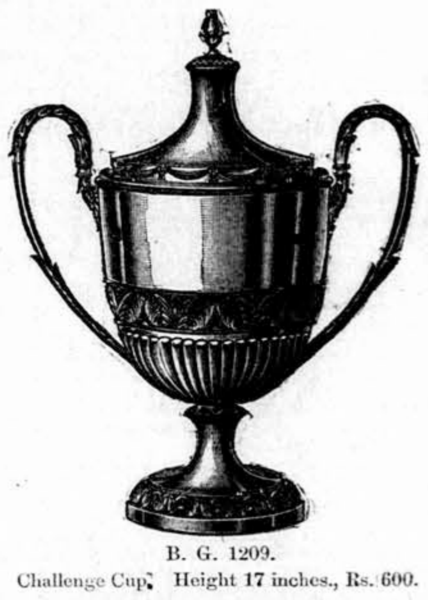

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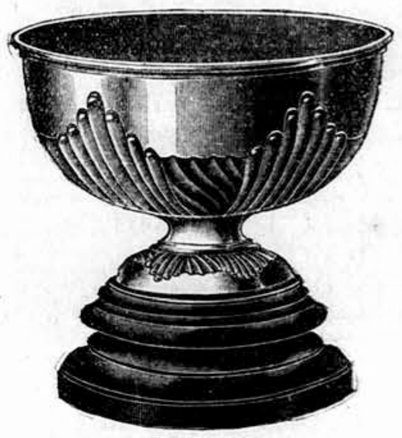

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